The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4611. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Superintendent of West Point to be Selected from Any Corps of the Army.

The House Recedes from the Amendment Prohibiting Payment to the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Laid on the Table.

Agreement on a Tax of Three Cents a Pound on Cotton.

Railroad and Gas Companies to Charge the Revenue Tax to April Next.

Measures Toward a Full Representation at the Paris Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House made somewhat better progress than usual to-day on the Tariff Bill, and by holding an evening session succeeded in going over, in Committee of the Whole, about three and a half sections, and in disposing of the subjects of glass, books, salt, flaxseed, and leathers. The amendments offered were numerous, and some of them led to much debate, but the Ways and Means Committee were generally sustained, and few changes were made in the reported bill. The rates on common window-glass were advanced one-fourth of a cent per pound over the Committee's report, but those on salt and flax-seed and books were not materially changed. The Ways and Means Committee will ask another night session to-morrow, and hope to finish the bill on Saturday.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax Bill have concluded their labors, and a report is expected from them to-morrow. They have agreed upon a tax of three cents on cotton, and they also agree to report in favor of permitting, until April, 1867, gas companies to charge consumers with their Government tax, and railroad companies to impose the like tax on travelers.

THE ARMY BILL.

The bill to reorganize the army is made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow in the Senate. The last reported Senate bill which gives three veteran reserve regiments, thus half-way meeting the House demand for recognition of that arm of the service, is from present appearances most likely to pass both branches.

POST ROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads will to-morrow hear the arguments of representatives of telegraph companies that are opposed to the Senate bill authorizing telegraph companies to construct lines over post roads and the public domain.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Congress has at length passed the Appropriation act providing for the participation of the United States in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867. In addition to the many applications already filed, it is presumed that there are still others which have been awaiting the result of the legislation on the subject, and that the leading minds in the several States will now review the report of applications made public last April, so that no important interest or new invention shall be omitted. Forms of application can be obtained of J. C. DERBY, General Agent of the United States for the Exposition, No. 5 Spruce-street and No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

REMOVAL OF PENSION OFFICE CLERKS.

The statement, going the rounds of some of the papers, that Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, had removed over forty civilians, who, it is alleged, mainly belong to the Johnson Department Club, is a misstatement of the facts, and does injustice to that officer. Some twenty clerks were removed from the Pension Office to make room for disabled soldiers, and for no other reason, the Secretary having no knowledge of the politics or leaning of the relieved. The Secretary is carrying out in good faith the joint resolution of Congress and the orders of the President, giving the preference to disabled soldiers; and a similar change is contemplated in the other bureaus of the Department, without regard to the political inclination of those relieved or those put in their places.

SENATOR FESSENDEN A LOSER BY THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Senator FESSENDEN has lost heavily by the fire at Portland. He fears that one-half of his property has been totally destroyed, including his private papers and valuable library.

RELIEF FOR THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The following dispatch was sent to the Mayor of Portland to-day, from the Managing Directors office of the Grand National Concert for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 5.

Draw on us at sight for the sum of five hundred dollars for the immediate relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire in your city to-day.

By order of the Managing Directors,

(Signed) WILLIAM F. MORSE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received, to-day, official news from El Paso up to the 8th ult. President JUAREZ, his Cabinet and the Government were to leave there on the 10th, for Chihuahua. It is thought likely that when they hear of the capture of Matamoras the seat of Government will be removed to Monterey. The news received at El Paso from the Western States of Mexico was satisfactory. The French held only Guayamas in Sonora, and Mazatlan in Sinaloa.

THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Hon. L. H. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, is expected here to-morrow, to receive first instructions and depart for Mexico.

ARREST OF F. A. AIKEN.

Mr. F. A. AIKEN, who gained some notoriety as one of the attorneys of Mrs. SURRATT, has been arrested for receiving money under false pretences. The charge is made by a merchant of this city, who alleges that AIKEN got him to cash a check on RIGGS & Co., bankers, and that when the check was presented at the bank payment was refused, with the statement that AIKEN had no funds on deposit, and had not had any there for six months.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of WILLIAM S. MOSLEY, of Missouri, as one of the three Commissioners appointed under the act of April 17, to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping and subsisting United States forces during the rebellion.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs PARKER writes to the Commissioner from Carson City, on the 8th ult., giving the condition of the Indians in his superintendency as quiet, peaceable and healthy. Energetic movements were being made to impress the Indians with the idea of permanent, substantial and systematic farming.

PUBLIC LANDS IN IOWA.

Lists have been prepared in the General Land Office for the restoration of public lands in the State of Iowa to the market. The sales at the different land offices in the State will comprise millions of acres, the rates being $2 50 and $1 25 per acre.

The surveying service for the States of Iowa and Wisconsin having been completed, instructions were issued by the Department of the Interior for the closing of the Surveyor-General's office at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 1st of July, which, as shown by returns just received, have been complied with.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

It is said that the members elect to Congress from the Southern States intend to unite in an address to the citizens of that section to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in August next.

NOMINATIONS.

The President did not to-day send to the Senate any nominations.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......THURSDAY, July 5.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented two petitions, numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, for additional protection for American industry.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MARINE HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the construction of a marine hospital at Yokohamah, Japan. Read first time.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, offered a resolution for an evening session of the Senate on Friday, the 6th inst., for the consideration of Pension Bills. Adopted.

THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to extend the time for completing an agricultural college in Iowa, for the erection of which public lands were donated.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend an act granting lands to Minnesota, for constructing a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior. It provides that in case the lands along the line of the road shall be found to have been previously granted for other purposes, other lands in the State, not more than thirty miles distant from the road, may be taken.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON called up the House joint resolution, declaring that the detail of a soldier or sailor as clerk, or other post duty, shall not be construed to interfere with his right to bounty. Passed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill, made a report.

Mr. GRIMES asked Mr. SHERMAN how the bill stood as amended.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was substantially as passed by the Senate.

The Senate amendment appropriating money for the purchase of land for a fort near Nashville, was stricken out. Some other amendment had been modified, but not in any important respect.

The Senate amendment that the Superintendent of West Point may be selected from any branch of the service, was agreed to, with an amendment to include, also, other affairs detailed at West Point.

Mr. GRIMES inquired what had been done in regard to the House amendment prohibiting the payment of the Illinois Central Railroad for the transportation of troops and army stores.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the House had receded from that.

The Conference report was agreed to.

MASSACHUSETTS WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and audit the claims of Massachusetts against the General Government for coast defences.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the words "and audit."

Agreed to.

As amended the resolution was passed.

AMERICAN VESSELS DESTROYED BY PIRATES.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the number of American vessels destroyed by pirates off the coast of China in the past year, and whether further legislation be necessary to prevent such depredations. Passed.

REANNEXATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to repeal an act entitled an act to retrocede the County of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia. Mr. WADE spoke in favor of the bill. He believed the act of retrocession to be unconstitutional. It required the consent of Maryland, Virginia and Congress to locate the Capitol here, and accept the ten miles square, donated for the purpose, and nothing less than this joint consent could justify the retrocession. He spoke of the necessity of protecting the remains of the Union soldiers, buried at Arlington, as one of the reasons for reannexation.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was in the House when the act of retrocession was passed, and he voted against it. He did not think then that Congress had any right to retrocede, and he did not believe it now, but he believed that the question was a judicial one that should be settled by the Courts, and he would therefore vote against the bill.

Mr. COWAN suggested that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the validity of the act of retrocession.

After discussion, in which Messrs. SAULSBURY, HOWARD and WILLEY participated, further consideration of the pending bill was postponed until to-morrow.

PAYMENT FOR SLAVES DRAFTED OR ENLISTED.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to pay for persons held to service or labor and drafted or enlisted during the war. Referred to the Military Committee.

PRINTING.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for the printing of papers relating to foreign affairs.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the regular Army Bill recently reported by him, which was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 oclock.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked Mr. WILSON when the bill for the equalization of bounties would be reported from the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON said that the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for this purpose some weeks since. The bill of the Senate was a real equalization bill; that of the House was not. It was the intention of the Military Committee to take up both bills to-morrow, for the purpose of comparing them and seeing which was the better. He believed a report would be made within a few days.

Mr. HOWARD said the Military Committee was strongly in favor of some equalization law. He believed one would be passed.

PAYMENT FOR QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

Mr. GRIMES, at 2:30, moved an Executive session.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped that motion would not prevail so early. He hoped the Senate would take up the bill for the payment of loyal citizens in the Southern States for army stores, which was reported by Mr. POLAND recently.

Mr. TRUMBULL demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to go into Executive session. Yeas 12, nays 16; so the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill to provide for the payment of quartermasters' stores and supplies furnished to the armies of the United States. The pending question was to make the Secretary of War, instead of the Quartermaster-General, the auditing officer of such accounts. Disagreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment, by way of proviso, that claimants must establish their loyalty before having their claims allowed. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill in a speech, in which he took ground that the Southern people had put themselves in the attitude of alien enemies of the United States, and their citizens were entitled to no pay for what was taken for the use of an invading army.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke in favor of the bill. If any people were entitled to compensation, they were those who stood faithful to the Government in the midst of the rebellion. After further discussion,

Mr. WILSON moved so to amend as to strike out a provision authorizing payment for goods taken by an officer without giving a receipt.

At 3:30 o'clock Mr. SUMNER moved an Executive session. Agreed to.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the contested election case of FULLER vs. DAWSON.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, it was postponed until after the tariff bill shall be disposed of.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE.

Mr. SPALDING gave notice that he would call up the question of privilege in the GRINNELL-ROUSSEAU matter immediately on the conclusion of the tariff bill.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PATTERSON, on leave, introduced the following bills, which were read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

To provide for the probate and recording of wills in the District of Columbia.

To provide for the adoption of children and change of names in the District of Columbia.

To amend the act of March 4, 1864, to enable the guardians of and Committee on Lunatics appointed in the several States to act within the District of Columbia.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill introduced, some days since, by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, explanatory of the Pacific Railroad Act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, came up in order. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the act should not interfere with any right conferred on the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California.

Mr. LOAN offered an amendment, which was agreed to, requiring the Union Pacific Railroad to cross the hundredth meridian of west longitude, between the north bank of the Platte River and the south bank of the Republican River, in Nebraska Territory.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to explain and defend the provisions of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the bill providing that nothing contained in the act passed in this session, shall be so construed as to grant any mineral lands to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, nor to entitle the company to receive United States bonds for any greater number of miles than it would have been entitled to had the bill not been passed, nor to prevent the Union Pacific Railroad Company from receiving the full amount of United States bonds and lands to which it would have been entitled according to the number of miles which it might actually build.

A considerable debate sprung up, participated in by Messrs WILSON, STEVENS, BINGHAM, HIGHBY and BOUTWELL.

Mr. WILSON declared that unless the bill was passed there would be a duplication among the Pacific Railroad Companies, both of the bonds and lands of the United States, and that Mr. STEVEN's substitute would make new grants.

The debate was brought to a close by the previous question, and the vote was taken on Mr. STEVENS' substitute, which was adopted. Yeas 71; nays 67.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved to lay the bill as amended upon the table.

Agreed to—yeas 134, nays 11. So the bill was laid upon the table.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation Bill, made the following report:

The House is recommended to recede from the amendment requiring suit to be brought against the Illinois Central Railroad for sums paid for the transportation of troops and munitions of war. To agree to the Senate amendment making appropriation for the construction of fire-proof store-houses at the Arsenal in Philadelphia, and to agree to the Senate amendment making the mileage of army officers ten instead of six cents. The Senate is recommended to recede from its amendment making appropriation for purchase of land used as a fort near Nashville, Tenn.

The section in regard to Quartermaster's stores is to be amended so as to require articles issued in the Pacific States and Territories to be delivered and inspected at points designated, and the advertisement for such supplies to be published in the newspapers of San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. The section in regard to the Military Academy is to be amended so as to provide that the Superintendent may hereafter be selected and the officers detailed from any arm of the service, and that the supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department. The section in regard to the extra pay for soldiers employed in constructing public works is to be amended so as to allow enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers, 35 cents a day, and enlisted men employed as laborers, 20 cents a day. The report was agreed to.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The House then resumed, as the business in the morning, the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, to quiet land titles in California.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The morning hour having expired while Mr. JULIAN was still arguing against the bill, the bill went over until to-morrow, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD, in the chair on the Tariff Bill, having previously ordered an evening session.

The amendment offered by Mr. MYERS on Tuesday last, to make the duty on glass bottles, vials, jars, demijohns and carboys four cents per pound, was rejected—43 to 50. Mr. MYERS then offered a similar amendment making the duty on glass vials, &c., three and a half cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to amend the paragraph about cut glass by adding to the *ad valorem* duty a specific duty of two cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend the paragraph about window-glass by increasing the duty from two to two and a quarter cents per pound; from two and a half to two and three-quarter cents; from three and a half to four cents per pound, and from four to four and a half cents. Adopted.

Mr. MYERS again offered his amendment, somewhat modified, which Mr. MORRILL opposed, describing Mr. MYERS' various propositions as playing upon a harp of a thousand strings, the demijohns and spirits of just men made perfect. [Laughter.] Rejected.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, a new paragraph was added taxing fire bricks thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, a proviso was added to the paragraph taxing books, as follows:

Provided, That if the same shall be imported in quantities of more than five copies in any one invoice, they shall, if written wholly or partly in the English language, be liable to a duty of 20 cents per pound weight, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem.* On all stereotyped plates of books, and casts of wood cuts, a duty of 20 cents per pound weight, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Mr. PATTERSON moved to amend by striking out the whole paragraph about books and inserting in lieu of it, "on books wholly in a foreign language, agricultural and scientific reports and periodicals, not being American reprints, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*" He argued that such books were only purchased by scholars and scientific men, who should not be heavily taxed for the benefit of fat book publishers in Boston and New-York.

Mr. KELLEY denied that book publishers in this country had been making fortunes from their business, and said that many of them were having books published in England and Belgium from American stereotype plates, on account of the relative cheapness of labor and paper in those countries.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose, having disposed of three pages of the bill, as follows:

On all plain, mould and press glass, not cut, engraved or painted, fifty per cent. *ad valorem*; on glass crystals for watches, forty per cent. *ad valorem*; on lenses for spectacles, whether of glass or pebbles, and with or without frames, two dollars per gross pairs, and in addition thereto forty per centum *ad valorem*; on all other lenses for optical purposes, whether in frames or otherwise, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 2½ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2¾ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per pound; all above that 4½ cents per pound; on cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 3½ cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 5½ cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches, 25 cents per square foot; all above that 50 cents per square foot. On fluted, rolled or wrought plate glass, not including crown, cylinder or common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, $1 25 per 100 square foot; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1½ cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 2 cents per square foot: all above that 2½ cents per square foot; provided, that all fluted, rolled or rough-plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed. On all cast, polished plate glass unsilvered, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 30 cents per square foot; all above that 50 cents per square foot; on all cast, polished plate glass, silvered or looking-glass plates not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 5 cents per square; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 7½ cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 12 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 40 cents per square feet; all above that 75 cents per square foot, provided that no looking-glass plates or plated glass, silvered when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall be liable to pay in addition thereto, forty per centum *ad valorem* upon such frames. On porcelain and Bohemian glass, painting on glass or glasses, and all manufactures of glass or of which glass shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats and preserves not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum *ad valorem*. On clay, unwrought or ground or prepared, seven dollars per ton. On fine bricks thirty per centum *ad valorem.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. BLOW introduced a bill providing that where licensed tax, imposed upon wholesale dealers and calculated upon the previous year's sales, shall prove to be in excess of the tax properly chargeable on the amount of sales actually made, the excess of the tax shall be refunded. It was read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate joint resolution to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At 4:30 o'clock the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:30, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, the question being Mr. PATTERSON's amendment to the paragraph taxing books in foreign languages.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend the paragraph by striking out the words "printed not less than fifteen years prior to the date of importation." He spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. MORRILL suggested to make it five years, and Mr. GARFIELD accepted the modification.

The amendment so modified was agreed to.

Mr. PATTERSON's amendment was rejected.

No other amendment was made to the paragraph taxing books.

On motion of Mr. SHALLABERGER, military maps and charts were excluded from the paragraph taxing maps and charts.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved the paragraph taxing salt by reducing the duty on salt in sacks, barrels and other packages, from 42 to 24 cents per 100 pounds, and on salt in bulk from 30 to 18 cents. He made an argument in support of his amendment.

Mr. HART opposed the amendment, stating that the *per capita* consumption of salt in this country was 42 pounds a year, the increased cost of which would only be 34 cents, and advocating protection to the salteries of this country.

Mr. LONGYEAR moved to amend the amendment by increasing the duty 50 and 30 cents per 100 pounds, and spoke in favor of protection of American salt works.

After considerable further debate, participated in by Messrs. BENJAMIN, DAVIS, HUMPHREY, KELLY, LELAND, TROWBRIDGE and PIKE, all the amendments were rejected.

Mr. ROSS moved to strike out the paragraph so as to leave salt on the free list, which was rejected.

Mr. PRICE moved to increase the duty on flaxseed from 30 to 60 cents per bushel.

This subject was debated by Messrs. PRICE, WENTWORTH, JOHN L. THOMAS, MORILL, GARFIELD and SCHENCK.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to reduce the duty from 30 to 20 cents per bushel, which was rejected.

Mr. O'NEILL also moved to strike out the proviso that no drawback shall be allowed on oilcake when exported, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. PIKE a proviso was added to the paragraph taxing fish. That herring imported in bulk shall pay at the rate of 50 cents per barrel of 1,000 pounds.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to amend a paragraph taxing raw goat skins in the hair from any foreign port of shipment 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, a tax of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* was put on sheep and goat skins tanned and unfinished.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to add a paragraph taxing goat skins and sheep skins, colored or unfinished, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, which was rejected.

Mr. JOHN S. THOMAS moved to add a paragraph taxing bichromate of potash 3½ cents per pound, which was agreed to.

The portion of the bill disposed of by the Committee is as follows:

SEC. 8. That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On books and engravings, being editions printed not less than fifteen years prior to the date of importation, and on books wholly in foreign languages, printed not less than five years prior to the date of importation, 20 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that if the same shall be imported in quantities of more than five copies in any one invoice, they shall, if written wholly or part in the English language, be liable to a duty of 20 cents per pound weight, and 25 per cent. ad valorem. On all stereotyped or electrotyped plates of books and casts of wood-cuts, a duty of twenty cents per pound weight and twenty per cent. *ad val.* On all books reprinted from books first printed in the United States, thirty cents per pound, and twenty-five per cent. *ad val.* On all other books not herein provided for, and on pamphlets, magazines, illustrated newspapers, periodicals and printed papers, bound or unbound, twenty cents per pound, and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*, provided that nothing herein shall be held to include newspapers or other printed matter lawfully transmitted by mail.

On maps and charts, excepting military maps and charts, not otherwise herein provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On paper-hangings valued at not over 20 cents per roll, 4 cents per pound, and 35 per centum ad valorem; on all other paper-hangings, borders, and paper for screens and fire-boards, 4 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 45 per centum ad valorem.

On paper, fancy colored, colored for labels and wrappers, for pins and needles, marbled, strained, glazed or enameled, Bristol board and card paper, 6 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem;

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted that in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On salt in sacks, barrels and other packages, 42 cents per one hundred pounds; on salt in bulk 30 cents per one hundred pounds; on flax seed, linseed, hemp seed and rape seed, 30 cents per bushel; of fifty-two pounds per bushel; provided that no drawback shall be allowed on oil cake when exported. On mackered, $2 per barrel; on herrings, pickled or salted, $1 per barrel; on salmon, pickled or salted, $3 per barrel; on shad, $2 per barrel; on all other fish, pickled, $2 per barrel; on all fish not herein otherwise provided for, $1 per hundred weight; provided that any fish in packages other than barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels.

On sardines and anchovies, 50 per centum ad valorem; on fish oil, 20 per centum ad valorem; provided further, that herring in bulk shall pay at the rate of 50 cents per barrel of 100 pounds; on pelts without wool, skivers and roans, pickled or salted, 15 per centum ad valorem; on skins tanned, colored or finished, 40 per centum ad valorem; on goat and sheep skins, tanned and unfinished, from any port of shipment, 30 per centum ad valorem; on fawn, kid and lamb skins, tanned and dressed otherwise than in colors, and known as chamois, 35 per centum ad valorem; on mats of sheep skins, not colored, 40 per centum ad valorem; on mats of sheep skins, fancy colored, 60 per centum ad valorem; on upper leather and calf-skins and goat-skins tanned, dressed or finished, 35 per centum ad valorem; on leather, patent, japanned or enameled, and on glazed skins, 40 per centum ad valorem; on parchment and vellum, 40 per centum ad valorem; on shoes and boots of all kinds, and all manufactures of leather not here otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; on raw goat skins, in the hair, from any foreign port of shipment 5 per cent. ad valorem.

SECTION 10. That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duties; that is to say: On artificial flowers, whether imported in roses, buds, leaves and grapes, in gross, fifty per cent. *ad val.* When imported in bunches or wreaths, consisting of flowers, buds, leaves or grapes combined, ready for sale and use, sixty per cent. *ad valorem*; when made wholly or in part of silk, seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on buttons, (pearl,) fifty per cent. *ad valorem*; of all other descriptions not herein otherwise provided for, forty per cent. *ad valorem*. On Britannia and pewter ware, forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. On cobalt and oxide of cobalt, forty per cent. *ad valorem*. On bichromate of potash, 3½ cents per pound.

The Committee then rose, and the House at 9:50 adjourned.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Desperate Condition of Tampico--Defection from the Empire---Masters and Slaves in Cuba, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The latest news from Vera Cruz is dated the 22d, and represents the Imperial cause as in a desperate situation in the State of Tamaulipas, and especially so at Tampico. Not that (so a letter insists) the city is in danger of being captured, but trade is entirely ruined by the inland blockade, so that more than 13,000 bales of merchandise had been forwarded to San Luis, Guanjurato, &c., by the circuitous route of Vera Cruz and Tuxpan. This immense increase of expense was ruining the merchants, who only desired to realize and leave the city. The Government may rub off Tampico from their list of ports, for it is plunged into hopeless ruin; close to the gates are the Republicans, who are unpursued, for DUPIN and his troops have disappeared, and nobody knows what has become of the Imperialist forces which were in the neighboring districts.

The fortifications of Orizaba are being strengthened and heavy ordnance will soon be in position.

A decree orders the abolition of Courts-Martial in the district capitals, and leaves them only in the capital of each military division.

Arrests and dismissals in the Department of Vera Cruz are significant signs of the defection of the officials. Señor CASTANARES, who held a responsible position, has lost his situation, while Gen. NERI and three others have been arrested.

There is talk of an intended journey by Marshal BAZAINE to San Luis Potosi.

Considerable discontent and even mutiny has been evinced by the Belgian Legion at Monterey. The journals attempt to lessen the impression produced on the public, but are constrained to admit the fact.

From Mazatlan we are told that CORONA is master of all the territory, except the city itself. His rule extends for a distance of 250 leagues between Alamos and the extremity of Jalisco.

Col. DUPIN has returned to San Luis Potosi, and is preparing for a campaign in Tula.

Letters from Tulancingo mention the failure of a conspiracy at Pachuca. The miners were to begin under pretence of want of work.

In Yucatan, MARTINEZ had attacked the towns of Mococha Baca, where he levied contributions.

Within a short time, MAXIMILIAN expects to have organized 14 more battalions of infantry and 8 regiments of cavalry, and a proportionate artillery force.

The price of articles of food and clothing is increasing every day and causes serious deliberations.

The railroad from Vera Cruz to Jalapa is finished as far as Rio Medio, and the earth-work is done up to Santa Fé.

In St. Domingo, CABRAL had arrived at the capital; PEMENTEL has gone to pacify the "Cibao."

All the acts and decrees of BAEZ since April are declared invalid. The price of the gold ounce has been fixed at $20 in notes of the "Junto de Credito."

In Havana, the Political Governor had deemed it necessary to forbid any crowd from following the troops while the bands were playing. This order was rendered necessary by the numerous cases of stabbing and robbery. Especially did the Chinese suffer in this respect from the malevolence of the lowest class of colored rabble.

The running of a cargo of negroes, who were conveyed to an estate near Guines, under the superintendence of an ex-official, is loudly talked of.

More food for gossip is afforded by the murderous attack made on Don FRANCISCO DURANONA by a negro servant, who struck him on the nape of the neck with a cutlass while he was adjusting a spur. The master struggled hard and disarmed the aggressor, who took to flight, but has been arrested.

LARA.

The Tariff on Railroad Iron.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

A Convention of railroad Presidents is in session here. The Committee appointed yesterday to memorialize Congress, and remonstrate against the duty upon iron and steel rails imposed by the Tariff Bill, reported to-day in favor of the proposed action, which was adopted after a long debate.

A Committee of five was appointed to investigate the new process invented by LOUIS S. ROBBINS, of New-York, for preserving railroad and other timber.

Death of Dr. Paul Beck Goddard.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

Dr. PAUL BECK GODDARD, one of the most eminent physicians of this country, died to-day, after a brief illness. His devotion to wounded soldiers during the war gained him great popularity among the people.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Newspaper Offices, Banks, and Churches Burned.

List of the Sufferers --- Measures of Relief.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 5.

The fire has completely swept through the city, from the foot of High-street to North-street, on Munjoy, destroying everything in its trace so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly be traced, and a space of one and a half miles long, by a quarter of a mile wide, appears like a forest of chimnies, with fragments of walls attached to them.

The wind was blowing a gale from the south, and a tremendous sheet of flame swept along before it, devouring everything in its passage, and the utmost exertions of the firemen, aided by a steamer and hand engines from several other places, could only succeed in preventing it from spreading in new directions.

Many buildings—perhaps fifty—were blown up to check the flames, but the inhabitants could scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they could carry, though every vehicle in the city was employed with excellent effect in moving goods.

The Custom-house, being fire-proof, escaped, though greatly damaged. The Court records in the upper story are probably destroyed.

The splendid city and country building on Congress-street, which was nearly fire-proof, was considered safe, and it was piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents, and then it was swept away with all its contents.

Half the city is destroyed, and that half includes nearly all the business portion excepting the heavy business in Commercial-street.

The fire commenced a little below the foot of High-street, in a boot-shop. It next burnt UPHAM's flouring mill, and BROWN's sugar-house, with all its surroundings; then STAPLES & SON's and RICHARDSON's foundries, but nothing else on Commercial-street of consequence.

It next swept what is called Graham's Corner, composed of small wooden buildings, clean. It then burned up as far as the old Varnum House, on Pleasant-street, one-third the way up Centre-street, half the way up Colton-street, completely up Cross-street, Union-street, Temple-street and Exchange-street.

It swept down on the northerly side of Fore-street to India-street, on the east, while on the west it moved along diagonally across Middle-street and down to Cumberland, taking the Elm House, but sparing the First Parish Church.

Then from Chestnut-street to North-street it made a clean sweep on the southerly side of Cumberland street, and the same was the case with Congress-street and everything else to Fore-street as far east as India-street.

All the banks are gone.

All the newspaper offices are burned.

But three printing offices are left.

All the jewelry establishments, all the wholesale dry goods stores, several churches, the telegraph offices, nearly all the stationery stores and the majority of the business places are destroyed.

The fire is still raging below Cumberland-street, working back to the westward, the wind having changed.

Capt. INMAN has telegraphed for 1,500 tents to accommodate the homeless inhabitants.

It is almost impossible to tell where the people lived, the ruin and destruction is so complete.

DAVIS, BAXTER & Co., on Free-street, wholesale dealers in fancy articles, set down their loss at $25,000, which is fully insured in the Etna Company, Hartford, and the Hampden Company, Springfield.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 5.

The upper side of Fore-street is swept clear to India, except two buildings on the corner of India-street. WOOD's marble hotel, the Freeman House, the American House, the Elm House, the International House, the Commercial House, the Sturdevant House and Kingsbury's Hotel are all destroyed.

Congress-street, from Chestnut-street to the Observatory, is cleaned on both sides. Not a building is standing on Exchange-street. Federal-street is entirely destroyed, as is Cumberland-street, from Pearl-street to the hill, on both sides. Union, Plum, Temple, Lime and Silver streets are entirely cleaned, and Franklin, from Fore to Oxford. All of the wholesale, and most of the retail shoe stores, are destroyed.

A steam and hand engine came in from Saco, and hand engines from Biddeford, Gardnier, Brunswick and Hallowell.

The following is an approximate list of the losses and insurance:

CHARLES STAPLES & SON, machinists, loss $40,000; insured for $12,000 in the Home, New-York, and a Boston Company.

UPHAM's flouring mill, loss $30,000; insured for $5,000 in J. W. MUNGER's Agency.

N. P. RICHARDSON & Co., stove foundry, loss $50,000; insured $25,000.

The *Press* Office; loss $12,000; insured for $7,500 in the International and Protection Companies.

BROWN & THURSTON's job office; loss, $20,000; insured $6,500 in Dirigo and Maine Mutual and Relief and Republic (New-York) Companies.

Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, lost part of his law library, and District Judge FOX lost all of his.

Wood's Hotel; loss $75,000; insured $20,000.

Masonic Hall, with all its contents, was destroyed; partially insured.

Eight churches are also burned: the Second Parish, the Third Parish, the Pearl-street, (Universalist,) the First Baptist, St. Stephen's, (Episcopal,) Bethel, Swedenborgian, and the Catholic Chapel, with Bishop BACON's residence and Convent School attached.

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company; loss $50,000; insured from $8,000 to $10,000 in the Howard and Lorillard Companies.

Charles F. Thrasher & Co., loss $17,000; insured for $8,000 in the Metropolitan and Niagara Insurance Companies.

Judge Fox's library, loss $2,000.

Judge Clifford's library, loss $12,000; no insurance.

Merrill & Small, wholesale clothing and trimming, No. 145 Middle-street, loss $15,000; fully insured in the Lorillard and Hartford Companies.

Churchill, Browns & Manson, loss $150,000; well insured.

Among the prominent firms that are totally burned out are Lowell & Sentie, and Oliver Gerrish, jewelers; Walter Carri, furniture; Davis Brothers, Bailey & Noyes, Short & Loring, H. Packard, Augustus Robinson & W. D. Robinson, stationers; Crossman & Co., J. R. Lunt & Co., W. E. Short, Stephen Gale, Charles F. Duran, Thomas G. Loring, and Charles W. Foss, druggists; Geo. M. Harding, F. H. Fassett, Thomas J. Sparrow, architects; Frederick F. Hall, and R. J. D. Larrabee & Co., artists' materials; Ed. M. Patten, Henry Bailey & Co., auctioneers; Winthrop C. Cobb, Reuben Kent, Pearson & Smith, and Smardon, Scammon & Co., bakers. Every bank in the city is destroyed, though the contents of their vaults are all supposed to be safe. Winslows and Ira Winn, machinists; Edmund Small, William A. Quincy, bookbinders; J. & C. J. Barbour, Daniel Clark & Co., Benjamin Fogg, Andrew Gowell, McCarthy & Berry, Merrill & Co., C. F. Moulton, Edmund Nutter, Moses J. Plummer, J. Tunksbury & Co., retail shoe dealers; C. H. Breed & Co., Cushman, Ara & Co., V. C. Hanson & Co., Morse, Lathrop & Dyer, A. & S. Shurtleff, Stevens, Haskell & Chase, Loring Thayer, C. J. Walker & Co., and Lamb & Co., wholesale shoe dealers; Leonard Crockett, brass founder; Henry M. Payson, John C. Proctor, William H. Wood & Son, and Henry Wood, brokers; W. T. Kilbern & Co., and Marriott, Poor & Co., carpet dealers; Wm. Seagel and Gustave These, cigar dealers; J. T. Lewis & Co., Lewis, Rollins & Bond, Charles McCantry, S. B. Lupkin & Co., C. Perry, G. W. Rich & Co., Samuel H. Sawyer & Co., James F. Sisk, Tappan Lewis, Peter Wall, R. S. Webster & Co., and Woodman, Trur & Co., clothing dealers; J. Grant, coffee and spice grinder; James M. Currier, Benjamin Ilsely, and Samuel S. Rich & Son, coffin-makers; Hayes & Douglass, N. Ellsworth & Son and J. F. Land, crockery and glassware; John R. Corri & Co., J. M. Dyer & Co., Eastman Bros., Elden & Whiteman, A. Q. Leach, Edwin A. Marrit, N. J. Mitchell, Vickers & Bowen, Silas S. Drew, Chadbourne & Kendall, Deering, Milliken & Co. and Lane & Little, dry goods: Burgess & Trussell, Lorenzo D. Cole, E. R. Ellis & Co., Lewis & Cook and John McBrien, eating-houses; all the express offices; F. T. & M. P. Belford, L. M. Bowdoin, Fitzgerald & Hodson, W. R. Howard, Ekin, Graham & Co., A. G. Olney & Co. and Shepard & Co., fancy goods; W. Allen, Jr., W. W. Carr & Co., Fenderson & Sabine, B. W. Jones, Owen & Barbour, Greenleaf, Sawyer & James and D. Sawyer, fruit dealers; O. M. & D. W. Nash, A. N. Noyes & Son and C. H. Stewart & Co., stove dealers; H. E. L. Dealens, Hoyt & Co. and Crockett & Hooper, furniture; Gilbert L. Bailey, F. Goth and Benjamin Brown, gunsmiths; Haynes, Smith & Cook and King & Dexter, hardware; J. M. Todd, C. F. Eastman, Elwell & Goodridge, Westry Gribbon, H. H. Johnson, George A. Merry, J. C. Maxery, George N. Rice, James B. Sprague, Benj. Turkey and L. V. Whalen, barbers; B. Greenough & Co., Harris & Waterhouse, F. R. Harris, E. N. Perry, Shaw Brothers, and S. Susskraut, hat dealers; John W. Jones, provision packer; John S. Shaw, hose manufacturer; D. W. Clark, ice dealer; J. R. Brazier, Colby & Twombly, N. F. Deering, John E. Dow & Son, Dow & Libby, Faye, Coffin & Swan, William D. Little, S. H. McAlpine, Edward Shaw, Warren Sparrow, L. Vandusandts, and E. Webster & Son, insurance agents; the offices of the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue; the Dirigo and Ocean Insurance Company; the Merchants' Exchange; John Stinchcomb, founder; A. Dunyon, N. J. Gillman, W. H. H. Hatch, Warren F. Hill, J. A. Merrill, Henry Quincey, Jesse S. Felt and A. E. Felt, with those before mentioned, jewelers; Harper & Smith, last manufacturers; every lawyer; J. Smith & Co., machine cards; Lilly, Lidback & Co., machinists; E. P. Banks and C. H. Farley, nautical instruments; T. D. Cheney and W. P. Hastings, reed organs; F. W. Kaler & Co., H. S. Kaler & Co., B. J. Colby, A. B. Darling and Hillman & Atkins, millinery; E. C. Andrews and W. Paine, music stores; all the newspapers; James Freeman, oysters; C. T. Schumacher, fresco painter; Charles Forbes and W. P. Phillips, paints and oils; Henry Willis, pension agent; J. O. P. Burnham, C. G. Carlton, A. S. Davis, J. H. Dupree, John P. Hazelton, George M. Howe, M. F. King and B. F. Smith & Son, photographers; Cleveland & Co., photographic materials; Calvin, Edwards & Co., piano-forte makers; Oriental Powder Company's office; Brown Thurston, David Tucker, James S. Staples and Pickard & Knight, printers; Hatch & Frost, Robert Leighton, Jr., and C. W. Smith, produce; John M. Baker, Cooper & Morse, A. E. Howell and many others, provisions; Henry A. Hall, rubber goods; Whitman S. Dyer, sewing-machines; M. L. Hall and Thomas Lucas, dry goods; Moses Pearson, silver-plater; Gordon & Dow, Joseph Grant, F. B. Hanson, Joseph Kilgore, Daniel Larrabee, Rufus Rand, J. H. Sawyer, Smith & Burnham, Walker & Mitchell and Taylor & Boothby, stablekeepers; the new stable building for the latter, in the rear of the Casco Bank, was also destroyed; E. M. Thompson, stonecutter; E. B. Howard and H. M. Phinney, stove-dealers; W. C. Beckett, J. J. Boyd, Samuel Chesley, W. F. Chisain, Cook & Ayres, C. J. Down, Alfred Dyer, Chris. Dyer, J. E. Fernald, P. B. Frost, N. S. Gardner, Nathan Gold, Lewis, Rollin & Bond, John McNeill, Joseph Levy, John H. Murphy, Albion Prince, A. D. Reeves, Albert E. Webb, Henry Wishwell and Augustus F. York, tailors; J. Dow & Son, curriers; Charles J. Clark and George C. Shaw, China tea stores; Duran & Brackett, trunks; and many offices and small places of business.

It is useless to specify the dwelling-houses, but among the fine ones may be mentioned those of Mrs. WOOD, on Middle-street; Mr. RAMERY and Mr. DONNELL, on Congress-street; Bishop BACON's, on Congress-street; L. BILLINGS, CHASE RICHARDSON, on Cumberland-street, and others.

The store of EMERY & WATERHOUSE, hardware, on Middle-street, singularly, was passed by the sea of flame unscathed, though everything was swept on each side.

The Portland Society of Natural History, for a second time, has lost its valuable collection, a misfortune which will appeal to the generosity of other societies throughout the country.

It is estimated that about two thousand buildings are burned, and property destroyed to the amount of ten millions of dollars, which is probably insured about half.

The State valuation was twenty-eight millions, and the real valuation must be over thirty millions. Fully one-third must have been destroyed.

Nothing can be done in the city to-day except to take care of the homeless, and that is actively being done. Everybody's "latch-string hangs out," and a cheerful and buoyant feeling prevails. There was no confusion or struggle during the fire. Every one was courteous and kind, and all worked earnestly together. The firemen from abroad worked nobly, and assisted greatly in saving property.

The churches and many other edifices are thrown open for the homeless, and committees are appointed to relieve the distressed.

For some hours during the conflagration communication was cut off between the front and back of the city, except by over a mile journey around.

The Lowell Base Ball Club, of Boston, rendered gallant assistance in saving property.

There is not a power-press left in the city to strike off a paper upon.

At the present writing (afternoon) the flames are still troublesome in some quarters, and are working down into the Custom-house badly.

Almost all the hose in the city has been bursted, and some engines used up.

The loss of JOHN B. BROWN & SONS must be at least a million, they owning a large amount of real estate in every quarter of the city. They are insured about one-half the value.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Wednesday morning the newspapers in Portland assured their readers that "the display of fireworks to come off in the evening would be the most brilliant ever exhibited in Maine." A few hours passed by, and before the time announced for the exhibition had arrived, a dense volume of flame and smoke, raging and irristible, was mounting to the clouds, and clothing the heavens in a lurid glare, bringing dismay to the hearts of the enterprising citizens, and leaving only crumbling walls and blackened beams in its desolating path. Wooden structures vanished as it were in a moment; piles of brick and stone, *almost* fireproof it was thought, resisted for an instant its onward march, and then were wrapped in a seething, hissing mass of flame.

The telegraph gives us briefly the outlines of the story; yet its condensed sentences can convey to the reader but a faint idea of the terrible disaster which has befallen a city, which its inhabitants have been fond of calling "the natural seaport of the Canadas." From her natural position Portland has contributed more largely to the rise and progress of the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and lumbering interests of the State, than any other place within its limits. Its growth during the past few years has been rapid, even to such an extent as to be remarkable in a New-England town at the present day; and its citizens have confidently looked forward to the time when they should successfully compete with Boston as the commercial metropolis of the Eastern States. Enthusiasm, rather than sober reason, may have prompted this. Yet the ambition is certainly a laudable one, and their most selfish opponents could not have desired that their efforts in this direction should be wrecked by so disastrous a conflagration as that which has now taken place. The citizens have been noted for their enterprise and their enthusiastic devotion to the welfare and prosperity of the "Forest City;" and they have labored unceasingly, sparing neither money nor time to make good their most extravagant laudations of it.

How rapid has been its growth in certain respects may be seen from the following figures: In 1849, the total value of exports was $643,559; in 1863 they amounted to $5,018,365. In 1849, the value of foreign imports was $498,346, while in 1863 they had increased to $3,515,353, of which $3,206,760 were dutiable goods. Eight years ago Portland ranked as the eleventh city in the Union in exports; now she ranks as fourth or fifth. Large grain shipments have been made thence to Europe, and the export trade with the West Indies was largely increased. One of the principal articles of import, is molasses, of which, in 1863, over six and a quarter millions of gallons were gauged at the Custom-house. Of this, 3,801,856 gallons were consumed at the Portland Sugar House in that year, and the business has probably been increased since then.

The fire, judging from the dispatches already received, began in a small boat-builder's-shop between Commercial and Fore streets. Commercial-street runs parallel to the water, and the large grain and flour stores, together with the heavy West India houses, are on this street, next to the river. These make the chief commercial importance of the city, and fortunately have escaped destruction. All the depots, except (possibly, but not probably,) the York and Cumberland, on the western side of the city, have apparently escaped; as have also the upper and new portions of the city which contain many of the finest private residences.

The fire from the boat-builder's shop spread to UPHAM's flouring mill, and thence to the sugar-house of JOHN B. BROWN & SONS. The latter, a collection of brick and wooden buildings, some of them of considerable size, were situated between Commercial and Fore streets, while the office and a large store-house were on the opposite side of Fore-street. Thence the fire spread to a collection of wooden buildings, occupied principally by Irish families, and known as Gorham Corner. From these the flames attacked the principal retail business houses of the city, of brick and stone, and spread rapidly through them, devouring everything in their path, until they reached the new City Hall. Churches, stores, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings, have all been swept away. The remaining portion of the burnt district consisted of brick and wooden buildings intermingled, and the distance traversed by the flames is not exaggerated by the dispatches, which place it at over a mile in length, and from a quarter to a half a mile in width. When the fire reached the summit of Munjoy Hill it had devoured almost everything within its reach in that direction, having reached the limits of the city. At the foot and on the side of the hill were a large number of tenement houses and small wooden buildings, occupied chiefly by Irish people—near and on its summit were several handsome private residences.

The portion of the city destroyed contained many of the finest and oldest shade trees, by which the name of "Forest City" had been gained by Portland. In these trees the citizens have entertained a just pride, and their destruction will be not least of the painful experiences connected with the conflagration.

Of the hotels, WOOD's Marble Building, the Elm, Commercial, International, Albion, and American seem to have been destroyed. The United States and the Preble, which were the principal hotels in the city, have apparently escaped.

Among the churches destroyed are probably the following: The Second parish—Congregational, Rev. Dr. CARRUTHER's, which was the second oldest church in the city, and was formerly the pastorate of Rev. Dr. EDWARD PAYSON; the First Episcopal (St. Stephens) Church; the Seamen's Bethel; the Third Parish, Congregational, formerly Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, recently deceased; the First Universalist and the Catholic Church, together with the fine residence of the Bishop, and a Charity School adjacent. A large City Grammar School house was also probably destroyed.

The banks destroyed are the First and the Second National, Canal, Case's National, Five Cents Savings Bank, Manufacturers & Traders' National, National Bank of Cumberland, and the Merchants' National.

The newspaper offices destroyed are the *Press*, *Argus*, *Advertiser*, *Evening Star*, *Christian Mirror* and *Transcript*, the first four being daily papers, and the last two weeklies.

The Post-office and Custom-house were contained in an large granite and iron-building, supposed to be completely fire-proof. The dispatches, however, state that it is ruined. It was built by the Government, and finished only a few years ago. It was not large enough, however, to answer the requirements of the business, and a new building was to be built.

The new City Hall, the pride and glory of the city, seems to have been utterly destroyed. It was of light sandstone, begun in 1857 and finished in 1859 or '60, at a cost of $250,000, the original estimate being $175,000. It was four stories in height, surmounted by a handsome dome, and contained a public hall capable of accommodating over 3,500 persons. It was a handsome and imposing building; the hall was the finest in the State, and one of the largest and finest in New-England. The building also contained the municipal and county offices, court-rooms, &c. It was regarded as almost fire-proof; contained iron staircases, brick partitions, halls of marble tile, and the roof was slated. Internally it was finished in wood. The windows on the sides and rear were furnished with iron shutters. The fire seems to have attacked it in front.

Opposite was the International Hotel, built by Hon. F. O. J. SMITH. There is a city ordinance that no wooden building of more than two stories in height shall be built in the compact part of the City. In the International the first story was of brick, and above this were three stories of wood. Whether if this hotel had been entirely of brick or stone the City Hall would have been destroyed, is of course a problem difficult to solve. The building known as Wood's Marble Hotel was finished exteriorly about six years since. It was of white marble, six stories in height, and covered nearly an acre of ground. It had already cost some $150,000. It remained unfinished, owing, it was reported, to the pecuniary embarrassments of Hon. JOHN M. WOOD, by whom it was projected. He died about a year and a half ago, and the property has since been offered at auction by his executors, but was withdrawn, as no satisfactory bid was received. The City Government at one time offered to loan Mr. WOOD $100,000 for the purpose of finishing the building, but he declined the offer. He intended it to be the finest hotel building in New-England, and to contain about two hundred and fifty sleeping apartments. The partitions were up, but they had not been plastered when work on the building was abandoned. It would have required the entire sum tendered by the city merely to complete the building as originally intended. Furnishing would have been an additional expense.

The sympathy of the country will be extended to the people of Portland in this hour of disaster, and whatever assistance may be needed at the moment will of course be speedily forthcoming. That they will rise superior to the obstacles thus thrown in the way of their progress, we do not for a moment doubt. They have energy and determination, as was amply shown during the war, especially by their prompt and vigilant action in capturing the officers and crew of the rebel bark *Tacony*, in their harbor, on the 26th of June, 1863, after the seizure of the revenue-cutter *Caleb Cushing*. This energy and determination will enable them in due season to rebuild the waste places, and to re-commence their career of prosperity.

Relief for the Sufferers.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 5.

Prompt measures have been taken to send liberal contributions of cooked and uncooked food from this city to Portland, this afternoon, where several thousand people have been made homeless by the fire there, and who are also without food.

Mayor LINCOLN, the members of the City Government, and hundreds of private citizens, are moving actively in the matter.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 5.

The terrible conflagration in Portland excites deep sympathy. A dispatch from the Mayor of Portland to Mayor LINCOLN, says:

"Thousands of our people are homeless and hungry. Can you send us some bread and cooked provisions?"

The response has been prompt and liberal as time will allow. A large quantity of provisions in charge of J. B. SMITH, the well-known caterer, was forwarded by the 3 o'clock train, and further supplies will go to-night. Two thousand tents have also been forwarded by the United States authorities. Generous contributions of money to purchase supplies are being received by Mayor LINCOLN, who will see that it is properly used.

The Portland Sufferers—Adams' Express Company.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 5.

The Adams' Express Company offer to take, free of charge, any contributions for the sufferers by the Portland, Me., fire.

Fire Near Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, July 5.

The extensive machinery works of ROGERS & Co., five miles south of this city, were totally consumed by fire, with all their contents, early Wednesday morning. The fire was clearly the work of an incendiary. The property was insured in thirty companies to the amount of $100,000, but the loss is nearly double that amount.

Large Fire at Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 5.

A fire at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, yesterday destroyed BRYANT & LORD's foundry, NEVIT & MAJOR's warehouse, LEWIS & ECHEBERGER's malthouse, STOCKMAN's saw-mill, CHEEK's icehouse and three private residences. Loss $60,000, partly insured.

Fire at Newport, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 5.

YOUNGFLEET's drug store, in Newport, Kentucky was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $10,000.

Fire at Dayton, Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 3.

A fire at Dayton, Nevada, on Sunday, destroyed $125,000 worth of property.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. ROSSETTI'S POEMS.

POEMS by CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

As we have already remarked, Miss Rossetti is introduced to the American public under very favorable auspices. The Messrs. Roberts Brothers some time since showed their appreciation of good poetry by publishing Miss Jean Ingelow's productions, and the extended popularity which they have enjoyed emphatically indicated the judgment then exercised. The fact that this same enterprising house has made arrangements for the republication in this country of Miss Rossetti's poems may, perhaps, partially account for the irresistible impulse which almost every reader will feel to make Miss Ingelow's poems the standard by which the works of this new candidate for popular favor shall be judged, and on the whole this tendency is unfortunate for Miss Rossetti's. She has for some time been favorably known to the British public by her contributions to English periodicals. *Mac-Millan's Magazine*, we believe, has been her favorite and favored organ, and by the reputation there achieved she has secured a place in the front rank of modern poetesses. Still she would herself probably shrink from a comparison with Miss Ingelow. Miss Rossetti's poems nearly all bear the marks of severe study. Their versification, with very few exceptions, is labored; so much so at times as to seem stiff and unnatural. Undoubtedly this may be partly attributable to the metres which she selects; but a true poetess, one who writes in verse because nature compels her to do so, would find it difficult to bind herself to forms which would give a halting, hesitating tone to her productions. These metres, to be sure, are in many cases very well adapted to the subjects which seem best adapted to the fancy of the author; but here again is a distinguishing characteristic which, it seems to us, must restrict the sphere of Miss Rossetti's popularity. She writes too much of ghosts, of deceived women, of sad dreams, and of death, to please or to attract those who seek poetry as the expression of the cheerful and enlivening. Her religious poems are so decidedly of this cast that they compel a comparison, and an unfavorable one too, with the cheerful and hopeful tenor of similar poems by Miss Ingelow. It would be unfair, however, to imply that Miss Rossetti's poems are all of this cast. Now and then, for instance, we come upon such gems as this:

SOUND SLEEP.

Some are laughing, some are weeping;
She is sleeping, only sleeping.
Round her rest wild flowers are creeping
There the wind is heaping, heaping
Sweetest sweets of Summer's keeping,
By the cornfields ripe for reaping.

There are lilies, and there blushes
The deep rose, and there the thrushes
Sing till latest sunlight flushes
In the west; a fresh wind brushes
Through the leaves while evening hushes.

There by day the lark is singing
And the grass and weeds are springing;
There by night the bat is winging;
There forever winds are bringing
Far-off chimes of church-bells ringing.

Night and morning, noon and even,
Their sound fills her dreams with Heaven:
The long strife at length is striven:
Till her grave-bands shall be riven
Such is the good portion given
To her soul at rest and shriven.

Then among the devotional pieces we find the following:

AMEN.

It is over. What is over?
Nay, how much is over truly!
Harvest days we toiled to sow for;
Now the sheaves are gathered newly,
Now the wheat is garnered duly.

It is finished. What is finished?
Much is finished known or unknown:
Lives are finished; time diminished,
Was the fallow field left unsown?
Will these buds be always unblown?

It suffices. What suffices?
All suffices reckoned rightly:
Spring shall bloom where now the ice is,
Roses make the bramble sightly,
And the quickening sun shine brightly,
And the latter wind blow lightly,
And my garden teem with spices.

The "Maiden Song" contains some exquisite passages which it is difficult to separate from the poem itself without marring their beauty. Now and then, although rarely, Miss Rossetti gives us such verses as these, showing that when she throws aside the stately solemn mood she can write both pleasantly and humorously:

"NO, THANK YOU, JOHN."

I never said I loved you, John:
Why will you teaze me, day by day,
And wax a weariness to think upon
With always "do" and "pray?"

You know I never loved you, John;
No fault of mine made me your toast:
Why will you haunt me with a face as wan
As shows an hour-old ghost?

I dare say Meg or Moll would take
Pity upon you, if you'd ask:
And pray don't remain single for my sake
Who can't perform that task.

I have no heart? Perhaps I have not;
But then you're mad to take offence
That I don't give you what I have not got.
Use your own common sense.

Let bygones be bygones.
Don't call me false, who owed not to be true;
I'd rather answer "No" to fifty Johns
Than answer "Yes" to you.

Let's mar our pleasant days no more,
Song-birds of passage, days of youth;
Catch at to-day, forget the days before;
I'll wink at your untruth.

Let us strike hands as hearty friends;
No more, no less; and friendship's good;
Only don't keep in view ulterior ends,
And points not understood

In open treaty. Rise above
Quibbles and shuffling off and on.
Here's friendship if you like, but love—
No, thank you, John.

The few extracts which we have given from this attractive volume, will doubtless satisfy the reader that Miss Rossetti's poems are certain to enjoy a wide popularity here. The friends whom the poetess may draw around her, moreover, will not be for a day only; they will be steadfast and faithful, and all the firmer, too, for the modesty which she exhibits in accepting an introduction to American readers, for in a note announcing that this republication is by her authority, she simply says:

"My little book seems scarcely to admit of prefatory words: either it will speak for itself, or all my additions must fail to speak for it."

The volume, too, bears this simple, touching dedication:

"To my mother, in all reverence and love, I inscribe this book."

The illustrations which accompany the letter-press are four in number, and were designed by Gabriel Dante Rossetti, brother of the author. The volume itself was printed at the Riverside Press, and is produced in very attractive style.

London.—Divorce in High Life.—The suit Cavendish vs. Cavendish and Rochefoucauld was heard in the Divorce Court on Saturday, the 16th. The petitioner and the respondent were married in October, 1848, by special license, at the Clarendon Hotel. The petitioner was Mr. George Henry Cavendish, the son of Gen. Cavendish, of Burlington Gardens, and the respondent was Miss Emily Victorine Elizabeth Rumbold, a daughter of Sir William Rumbold. She had, however, lived the greater part of her life with her aunt and uncle, the Baron and Baroness Delmar, in France. The cohabitation was principally in Paris, and there had been two children, a son and a daughter. In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish became acquainted with the Count Gaston De La Rochefoucauld, who was then an *attache* of the French Embassy at the Court of Darmstadt. In 1861 the Baron Delmar died, and the parties came to England with his widow. On her death, which occurred soon after, Mrs. Cavendish went back to France, and had never since been home, her plea being that the coffee plantations in Ceylon which she had inherited from her uncle were involved in a litigation so complicated as to require her constant presence in Paris. In her letters to her husband she represented that she was rather poor, but she held out a hope that they would some day be able to have a house and live together. It was alleged, however, that all this time she had a magnificent villa at Baden, at which she had on one occasion entertained the King of Prussia and 150 guests. Circumstances having come to the knowledge of her husband which excited his suspicions, he caused inquiries to be made, which led to his charging her with adultery with M. De Le Rochefoucauld at Berlin, Rome, Hamburg and Baden. Letters had been received by Gen. Cavendish from an anonymous correspondent in 1860. He put them away, and did not find them again till last year. They were sworn to be in the handwriting of the co-respondent, and from internal evidence it was suggested that they must have been addressed to Mrs. Cavendish. Evidence was given by a number of servants to show that the Count lived in the respondent's house as its master. The Court made a decree nisi, with costs.

EUROPE.

Austria and Prussia—Social and Political Differences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The difficulty between Italy and Prussia, as against Austria, presents a phase which no one appears to have considered in this country. It is a contest between comparative light and absolute darkness, as far as regards political rights; a conflict between countries possessing imperfect Constitutions and partial representation, and one of the grossest despotisms which has ever ignored the rights of man and arrested the wheels of human progress; between religious toleration and political regeneration, struggling and groping for the truth, and superstitious bigotry, under the present state of things, irremediably intolerant; between barbarism and civilization; between intelligence and ignorance, fostered for the vilest purposes of governmental rule, for the benefit of aristocracy and religious hierarchy. The Croat of to-day, the soldier of the military frontier, is not a whit better than the Croat and the Pandour of a century since. He is a disciplined savage—the merest tool of interested religious and military bigots. Prussia is the representative of educational advance; Italy of political progress; Austria of the worst form of despotism which ever sought to impose its yoke on the bodies, minds and souls of men. Prussia is more universally enlightened than any nation of Europe. Its common-school system is second to none but that of America, and Italy is doing its utmost to tread in its footsteps. Austria is destitute of everything that makes a people great, self-reliant and independent of all which seeks to make a man more a man. Prussia and Italy have institutions which transmute subjects into citizens, who, individually, have an interest in the development of their national greatness. Austria—to use the words of one of her late Emperors—does not desire to produce *great* men, but *good* men, by which good men he meant superstitious, bigoted, ignorant, Romanized, jesuitical tools, who would submit to everything, bear everything, do everything which priest and Kaiser commanded. In Austria there is no redeeming feature; nothing is fostered but that which will subserve to the interest of the despot. The people are slaves, and the nobility "privileged slaves," free in nothing but in the power of trampling upon those below them—better men.

An Austrian soldier could not, or cannot, read a letter without first submitting it to his officer, and, however large his liberty is as an individual and as regards the rights of civilians, he has no rights whatever which can conflict in the slightest degree with the caprice of military superiors, the despotism of military regulations and the mandates of the House of Hapsburg. In Prussia the people have a voice, stifled but audible, faint but influential. In Italy the people have a voice potential and in many districts intelligible. In Austria the people have *no* voice, Jesuit-bred, Jesuit-led, they must bear the burden and not even groan under the weight.

In olden times it was said that "Salvation comes from the North." And one of our own States has for its motto, one whose truth has been proven by the experience of the world's history, that "Mountaineers always will be free." From the Mountains of Piedmont liberty descended for the regeneration of the Italian Peninsula, and from the Northern Provinces of Germany religious and political regeneration advanced southward for the regeneration of the Teutonic family. Under Philip and Alexander the people of the Highlands of Macedonia swept southward for the manly revival of their Grecian affiliations. The Prussians have been often styled the "Macedonians of the German Fatherland." An able writer devoted his pen to drawing a parallel between the efforts of Philip of Macedon, and the Great Frederic of Prussia. If a word could be inscribed upon the Prussian banners which would embody the ideas of the nation, it would be Progress. The corresponding motto for Austria would be Retrocession. Since the Thirty Years' War, Prussia has been groping to the light; Austria has lent all its energies to extinguishing the lights which that desperate struggle kindled.

Joseph II., in the last century, strove to do all that one man could do to liberate his people from ecclesiastic tyranny. The present Emperor has concluded a *concordat* with Rome more abject and subversive of free thought than any of his predecessors was weak enough to conceive, Ferdinand II., the "hammer of the Papal Church," the "exterminator of free thought," and the "butcher of Germany," defied the Pope where the Papal interest clashed with his own. The present Emperor held out the arms of his people, fettered with almost insupportable chains, to have still more intolerable gyves riveted upon their limbs. When it was urged upon an enlightened Monarch that the weight of force preponderated largely in favor of his enemy, he replied: "Throw Justice into the scale and behold how the balance will incline in my favor." When the contest commenced between the North and the South, how many predicted that the military preparation, the unity of purpose, the slaveocrat despotism of the South would triumph over the apparent disunited forces of the North. Then it was that the "Loyal League Club" hung out their banners inscribed with the mottos "God seeth!" "God reigneth!" God did see and rule, and the North triumphed. Even so must it be in the conflict between liberal Prussia and progressive Italy against retrograde Austria. No human power has ever yet been able to stay the onward roll of the chariot of Liberty. At times its wheels seem blocked, but to use the words of Rosecrans, the victor of Iuka, of Corinth and Stone River, it halts to get a "good ready" and roll on again uncheckable. The progress of liberal institutions is like the wave of the flood tide. One wave may recede further than it advanced, but the main wave of the flood sweeps on and gains its full. The Kings of Sardinia used to say that "Lombardy was like an artichoke to be eaten leaf by leaf." And leaf by leaf they ate it till they swallowed the whole. Austrian despotism is liberal Germany's and Italy's artichoke. Under the Great Frederic, Prussia ate a big leaf, Silesia, and it has managed to consume more than one leaf since. As regards Austria, Holstein is another leaf. Prussia has just managed that Sardinia has just digested more than one leaf, which was for centuries a fief or appanage of Austria. Her teeth are now busy at the leaf of Venetia. Friuli, Istria, Dalmatia once Provinces of Venice, will follow in their turn. Americans do not deceive yourselves. Every victory won by Italy and Prussia is a triumph for the cause of human freedom—a step in advance for human progress; a stride, however small, a stride onward toward the establishment of those republican-democratic principles for which Washington fought and Lincoln died. Fellow-countrymen, you who wield the pen and indite the editorials, throw your influence into the scale which represents the cause of Italy and Prussia.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866. ANCHOR.

If any one dislikes this picture of Austrian principles let him read Alfred Michiel's "Secret History of the Austrian Government, and its systematic persecutions of Protestants, compiled from official documents." London: 1859."

Who Broke the Peace?

From the Augsburg Gazette, June 16.

The Bavarian Minister, Baron von der Pferdten, a few days ago, during the debate in the Chambers on the address, defined the position of Bavaria in the present situation of Germany in these words: "Preservation of peace; no neutrality; war against the disturber of the peace," and received justly for his vindication of these principles the applause of the House. He said that the disturber of the peace is he who forcibly wants to accomplish his ends, and thus offend against the Federal compact, the only bond of national cohesion. This declaration is founded in the spirit of the multiplicity of German State rights, bound in the Confederated Union. The French Empire was said to culminate in the proposition that it was peace, but it led repeatedly to war, and by its policy as to the nullity of certain treaties, which were a hindrance to itself, but necessary to other nations for the preservation of peace, an opportunity to imitate that doctrine which finds its expression in "historic mission," in "necessity of annexation" for the interests of Germany and in "nothing through the Diet." The nearer Prussia came to this French policy, the more it was estranged from the German Confederacy and the peace it aimed at. The policy of Prussia, since the accession of Bismarck, has uniformly followed the practice of France. And we have now come to the point where France, under the cry *c'est la paix*, may possess herself of the Rhine, while Germany is weltering in its own blood, and the last bond of national German unity is broken. Therefore, no neutrality, but war against the disturber of the peace.

This is the rallying cry of all German patriots, in this spirit the representatives of the people in Saxony, in Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Baden have spoken. The speech at Auxerre, in the words "I detest the treaties of 1815," was a proclamation to the German people to stand firm by those treaties, specially for the better realization of a German Union in a national spirit. Those treaties have sealed our liberation from the Napoleonic yoke, their abolition means the return of oppression, the sure dismemberment, the loss of German national power. When Napoleon III. did not yet occupy the French throne, he was not so reticent as to-day; he spoke in his "*Idées Napoleoniennes*," in his defence to the Jury, and, after the attempt at Boulogne, in the House of Peers, at Paris. For such an "idea," he went to war against Austria in Italy, and gave it success. For this new "idea" of Auxerre the old Rhine song, "They shall never have it, the free Rhine of Germans," may become a political parody, may degenerate into German shame. And how did the representative of the "Empire that is to be peace," before the House of Peers in Paris, speak of another "idea" which Germany, and especially Prussia, ought better to remember? He said: "*Je représente devant vous un principe, une cause, une défaite. Le principe c'est la souverainité du peuple; la cause celle de l'empire la défaite—Waterloo.*" "I represent before you a principle, a cause, a defeat. The principle is the sovereignty of the people; the cause that of the empire; the defeat—Waterloo." These words, upon a little reflection, will teach us much. There may be evolved from it a perfect cure for that annexation mania, which decorates absolutism and the breach of the peace in connection with Democratic elements with the phrase, "*c'est la souverainité du peuple.*" But German ideology, and Russian assurance never appreciate such "ideas."

Who is the disturber of the peace in reality? The reserve of the outward form is only adopted to conceal a bad conscience, a trick to deceive Germany and Europe, and the Bavarian Minister has truthfully said: It is he who employs force to accomplish his ends. The *Idées Napoleoniennes* (1839) furnishes the best commentary in adopting the declaration of Mignet in his "History of the Revolution:" "The true author of war is not he who declares war, but he who makes war necessary." Who, then, according to the united voice of the world, broke the peace to-day in Germany? Who renders war necessary? We need not name him?

The secession from the Confederacy, the willful renunciation of all Federal obligation—that is "the curse of the evil deed," which falls upon *both* the great German Powers. One is too elevated to submit to majorities, although one has joined the union of the Federal compact. But to tyrannize it over one's associates in the compact, and arbitrarily to annex countries which claim the peace of Federal law, that is to-day "true policy." Right will ultimately triumph.

The German *Bund*, with the concurrent action of all European Powers, was, as to its *external* relations, made as lame as possible, but *internally* it constituted the fundamental security for peace. Every sentence of its Constitution proves this. We say, therefore, *the Confederacy is peace, and not the Empire; and were it even the idol of a German Empire.* This object the Confederacy fulfilled for generations. The conclusion is then justified: the breach of the Federal compact is the breach of the peace.

The peace of Vienna of October 30, 1864, and the Gastein Convention of August 14, 1865, were concluded by Austria and Prussia in violation of the rights of Germany, in contempt of the Confederacy. It was easy to foretell what would follow, namely, the alliance of the disregard of both justice and the policy of real interests. That was bound to lead to disturbance, and now the united power of the weak must protect the right.

Summary of Military Events.

The following history of the events which have led to the pending hostilities appeared in the *Moniteur de Soir* of June 19.

"The armed conflict which the Government of the Emperor, in concert with the two other great non-German Powers, has endeavored to prevent, became inevitable as soon as it became impossible to entertain any hope of a European deliberation. The more closely the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna pressed the questions upon which they were at issue, the more aggravated became their mutual resentiments. The sole endeavor of each was to attach to its cause the greatest number of German States. Having this object in view, Austria recently adopted in respect to the Elbe Duchies a policy in accordance with the desires of the minor Courts, which led to the establishment of more intimate relation between the principal Government and the Court of Vienna Such especially were the dispositions of Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, and Hesse Darmstadt. On her side, however, Prussia applied herself to the conciliation of the middle States. She reckoned upon those of the north which were situated within her sphere of action. Oldenberg, the Mecklenburgs, and the Saxon Duchies of Thuringia, were certain to be her allies. The Cabinet of Berlin also entertained hopes of associating Hesse-Cassel and Hanover. These two Governments had taken no part in the meetings of Ministers which took place at Augsburg and at Bamberg. Being placed in the same position they adopted the same line of conduct, and it was to be expected that in case of an armed conflict they would both abstain from opposing themselves to Prussia. It was believed that their wishes were especially directed to the maintenance of a strict neutrality. This idea of a complete neutrality thus had its partisans in the south of Germany. It was averred that it had been discussed in the Conferences at Bamberg. By reason of the ties of relationship which connected it with the Royal Family of Prussia, the Court of Baden, without separating itself from the States of the South, was naturally well inclined to adopt a tone of conciliation. The scheme of Federal Reform put forward by Prussia assigned an important part to Bavaria, and that Power appeared to hesitate to ally itself definitively with Austria until the Cabinet of Vienna should have given certain guarantees for its acting in accordance with the decisions of the Diet. Therefore, there did exist some uncertainty as to the combinations which might ultimately be brought about, and up to the moment when the Assembly at Frankfort was called upon to decide upon the question of mobilizing the Federal contingents, doubts still existed as to the final result of the deliberations. The motion of Austria was adopted by nine votes against six. An examination of the votes presents some singularities which are not without importance. Bavaria—notwithstanding the advances of Prussia—Saxony, Wurtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt have formed the nucleus of the majority. The Grand Duchy of Baden demanded the reference of the proposition to a special commission, but Hanover and Hesse-Cassel united with Austria, as also did the 13th Curie, composed of Nassau and Brunswick, and the 16th Curie, which included the smaller States. Prussia obtained the votes of Oldenburgh, the Mecklenburghs, the Saxon Duchies, the Hans Towns, and Holland (for Lemberg.) The Dutch Government, having always acted upon the principle of holding aloof from all Federal complications, was necessarily disposed to reject a measure which might be the means of involving her in the contest, and especially as she had formally made known her intention of remaining neutral in respect of all her territories. As Prussia had declared beforehand, a vote favorable to Austria could not fail to lead to a schism in the German family of States. Already the official relations between Vienna and Berlin were interrupted. The Confederation itself was about to separate into two parties, and they quitted the Assembly only to take up arms. The Cabinet of Berlin immediately forwarded to Hanover, Hesse Cassel, and Saxony an ultimatum summoning those three governments to accept its alliance, and to give their assent to its scheme of Federal reform, under a penalty of having their territories occupied by the Prussian troops. The Elector of Hesse refused to submit to this injunction, and after a vote of the Deputies of his country in favor of neutrality he quitted Cassel. The King of Hanover also rejected the Prussian ultimatum and withdrew to his army. The entry of Prussian troops into Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse then took place. The Cabinet of Dresden immediately addressed an appeal to the Diet asking the aid of Federal power, and especially the support of Austria and Bavaria. The Austrian Envoy declared that the Emperor was ready to defend his confederates with the whole of his military forces. Bavaria in the same manner assented to the Saxon motion, which was then adopted by the Assembly. After the vote of the 14th of June, the Cabinet of Berlin announced that it regarded the actual Confederation as dissolved, but still held that the principle of union existed. In quitting the Diet, the Prussian Envoy at Frankfort communicated the plan of reform which his Government proposed as a basis for future reorganization. Prussia, moreover, protested her respect for the German peoples, and expressed a hope that one day she would be enabled to discuss with their representatives in a national assembly the destinies of Germany. The Cabinet at Vienna continues to regard the Confederation as indissoluble, and the decisions of the Diet as capable of execution. It only sees another ground of complaint against Prussia in the plan of reform, which would place Austria beyond the pale of Germany. The Emperor Francis Joseph, in his manifesto, announces that he will not put aside his arms until a free development is assured to Austria, and the States of the German Union and their position again reaffirmed in Europe. Italy, in arming as the two great German Powers have done, had no intention of taking the initiative in hostilities, but it did not conceal its idea of profiting by an occasion which might present itself. For that reason the three Courts which interposed to bring about the meeting of a Conference placed the question of Venetia among those which it was important to settle definitively if it was desired to establish a lasting peace. This attempt having failed, Italy only awaited the commencement of the contest in Germany to take her part in the struggle. As soon as she knew that Prussia had declared war against Austria she made a similar declaration on her side. The Emperor Napoleon has pointed out with equal dignity and authority, in his letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, what are the interests of France in this great international crisis. The preservation of the European balance of power and the maintenance of the work which we contributed to establish in Italy—such are the two points which our policy must keep in view. The Cabinets have understood this wise foresight, and they render full justice to the moderation and the loyalty of a declaration which is a pledge of security for Europe as well as for France."

The Military Situation.

The Paris *Moniteur* of June 19 thus describes the military positions as gathered from private telegrams, making, as usual, "all due reserves":

"The Prussian *corps d'armée* starting from Wetzlar, and which proceeded by Giessen toward Marburg, arrived yesterday (Tuesday) in sight of Cassel. We are not informed of the position of the Electoral troops, of which Prince Frederick of Hesse, arriving from Berlin, has taken the command, as we stated yesterday. Since the engagement which took place on Monday at Friedburg, nearly midway on the railway line betwen Giessen and Frankfort, in which engagement a Hesse-Darmstadt regiment that had been hastily sent forward was severely worsted by the Prussians, the latter have made no further movement in a southern direction, the corps coming from Wetzlar being exclusively destined to operate against Electoral-Hesse. With respect to the Hanoverians concentrated at Gottingen under the command of the King, and surrounded on all sides by the Prussians, it is not yet known whether they will have to surrender without fighting, or whether they will be able to hold their ground long enough to receive succor from the Eighth Corps of the Federal Army, which is commanded by Prince Alexander, of Hesse-Darmstadt. These latter troops, collected at this moment around Frankfort, upon the line of the Maine, must, in order to relieve the Hanoverians, advance toward the north and unite with the Hessians under Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel. In Saxony the Prussians are proceeding with vigor. Leipsic, already surrounded on three sides, was occupied on Tuesday morning, and an administration has been formed under Prussian control. The States of Thuringia (the Saxon Duchies) are completely denuded of troops, in consequence of the dispatch of the local contingents to Mayence, where they are to replace the Austro-Prussian garrison. Thuringia, therefore, remains at the mercy of the earliest comer, and the Prussians have already taken the first steps by the occupation of the Duchy of Altenburg in their converging advance upon Saxony. The Saxon troops collected upon the Elbe above Dresden retired after the loss of the capital by easy stages toward Bohemia, and they should now be very near to effecting their junction with the Austrian army collected at Bodenbach. The King of Saxony and his family have retired to Prague, where they have been received by the Archduke Louis Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, with all the respect due to their misfortune. The Saxon Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Von Beust, will proceed to Vienna. The eccentric movement of the left wing of Prince Frederick Charles' army upon the line from Bautzen to Zittau, is continued by a forward march simultaneously with the troops coming along the line of the Elbe, by Meissen and Dresden, and with those coming from Western Saxony by Altenburg. The whole of the Prussian army of Saxony, after the almost complete occupation of the kingdom, will probably be collected upon the Upper Elbe to pursue the Saxon army, and on the Bohemian frontier to present an imposing front to the Austrian army. The latter seems disposed, until further orders, to await the enemy in its positions, and to stand entirely on the defensive. It is in Upper Silesia that the offensive will probably be assumed by the Austrians. It is known, indeed, that in this direction they have a considerable accumulation of troops under the command of Gen. Benedek. In front of them is the Army of Silesia, commanded by the Prince Royal of Prussia, resting upon a series of formidable fortresses in the basin of the Oder. A dispatch announces that the Austrians on Tuesday crossed the frontier in this district, and it is there probably that we may look for the first great battle as soon as the two armies are brought into closer neighborhood. In Italy we learn from Venetia that the Austrians are adopting precautionary measures against a simultaneous attack upon three sides of their position. It is thought that the Italian fleet will attack Venice by sea, while Garibaldi, coming from Como, will turn the Quadrilateral to the north by the Italian Tyrol, and the corps of Cialdini, whose headquarters are at Bologna, and of whom a forward movement toward Ferrara, is reported, will attempt the rather difficult passage of the Po, near the Polesina di Rovigo. A number of houses which interfered with the military defence of the latter place have been destroyed by mines, and the Austrians are preparing to repulse an attack which they appear to anticipate from hour to hour. In the meantime, the principal Italian army had its headquarters at Cremona, facing toward the Quadrilateral. It is to this army that the King and Gen. Lamarmora have proceeded."

The French Emperor's Letter in Prussia.

From the Neue Prussiche (Kreuz) Zeitung, June 16.

The open letter of the Emperor to his Minister of Foreign Affairs is dated on the 11th. It would not have been read and published on the 12th, had it not been for the information received of the recall of the Austrian Ambassador from Berlin. * * * Every one admits that Austria, by her refusal to meet in conference, and her attitude in the matter of the Elbe Duchies has made war inevitable. In the letter of the Emperor, the question of the Duchies is not mentioned as the real cause of the conflict; it is not even referred to. The Emperor looks upon the matter from another and new standpoint, and speaks of the necessity of better boundaries for Prussia, the desire of Germany for political reorganization, and the necessity for Italy to secure her national independence. If they are satisfied in Vienna with this declaration, they must be blind, the more so since Austria is reminded that in Denmark she carried on war in the name of German nationality, and that hence she ought to recognize the same principle in Italy.

The Emperor repeats his declaration to remain neutral. France has but two interests: The maintenance of the European equilibrium and of the work which she has helped to create in Italy. This also can give little consolation to Austria. *Whoever understands anything of affairs here, must know that the eventual acquisition of the Duchies by Prussia is not regarded by Napoleon III. as a change of the European equilibrium.* Moreover, the Emperor declares that any advance of the French boundary would depend upon the assent of the people of the provinces to be absorbed. Surely this letter of the Emperor is designed to interpret "freedom of action" for France according to circumstances. But *sympathy* for Italy and, to a certain extent, *for Prussia*, is the leading idea which, like a red line, runs through the whole of this letter.

Brandenburg and Hapsburg

The Paris *Siècle* of June 19, in an article under this heading, protests against the usual name given to the ruling houses in Prussia and Austria, the House of Brandenburg for the one and the House of Hapsburg for the other, as contrary to history. It refers to the fact that it was a Hohenzollern who, in 1415, acquired the margraviate of Brandenburg, which possession was, in 1417, confirmed to them by the Emperor. The present King is a direct descendant of the Hohenzollern, and that, therefore, is his family name, and not Brandenburg.

In regard to Austria, the *Siècle* remarks that they took their origin from a son of the Count of Alsace, Radebote, who, in 1020, built the Castle of Hapsburg, in the Swiss Canton of Argau, and Werner, one of his sons, first took the title of Count of Hapsburg. One of their descendants, Rudolph, increased his dominions in Switzerland, acquired the Duchy of Austria, and in 1273 was elected German Emperor. This House of Hapsburg, Austria, the *Siècle* maintains, became extinguished upon the death of Charles VI. in 1740, leaving no male heir, and his daughter Maria Theresa marrying Duke Francis of Lorraine, of whom the present ruling family in Austria are descendants. It is therefore claimed by our Paris cotemporary that Austria is not ruled by a Hapsburg, but by a Lorraine.

Final Preparations for Laying the New Cable.

From the London Times, June 23.

If any illustration were ever needed to show the unflinching determination of English enterprise, no more signal example could be pointed out than in the repeated costly and almost yearly efforts made to establish permanent electrical communication between this country and America. Within a week from this date the fifth expedition organized for this purpose will leave England. In 1857 the first effort was made, and failed, when about 300 miles from the Irish shore. In 1858 it was again attempted, with the two halves of the cable stowed in the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, and the terrific hurricane which both vessels met with then, no doubt, did serious injury to their easily injured freight. Nevertheless, the effort was persevered with, and some 100 miles were laid and lost between the two ships. Again the "wire squadron," as it was called, returned to Ireland, to start again for another attempt, and, to the astonishment of all, the damaged cable was not only laid, but actually worked with clearness for some days, when it gradually became incoherent, then rambling with occasional gleams of intelligence, till at last it became utterly unintelligible, and so died out. It is needless to say how unhappily the expedition of last year failed, and to this day it is not known whether the injury to the cable's insulation was caused by accident or wanton mischief. The commercial loss upon these failures has been great, but even out of the evil has come some good, for in the interim the science of making, testing and laying cables has so much improved that an undetected fault in an insulated wire has now become literally impossible, while so much are the instruments for signaling improved that not only can a slight fault be disregarded, if necessary, but it is even easy to work through a submarine wire with a foot of its copper conductor stripped and bare to the water. This latter result, astonishing as it may appear, has actually been achieved for some days past with the whole Atlantic cable on board the *Great Eastern*. Out of a length of more than 1,700 miles, a coil has been taken from its centre, the copper conductor stripped clean of its insulation for a foot in length, and in this condition lowered over the vessel's side till it rested on the ground. Yet, through this the clearest signals have been sent—so clear, indeed, as at one time to raise the question whether it would not be worth while to grapple for the first old Atlantic cable ever laid, and, with these new instruments working gently through it for a year or so at least, make it pay its cost. Nothing, in fact, can give a better idea of the change which has come over the science of submarine telegraphy than by the statement of the manner in which the three cables of 1858, 1865, and that of this year have been constructed. The actual constituents of each is as follows:

CONDUCTORS.

Conductor in 1858.—A copper strand, consisting of seven wires, (six laid round one,) and weighing 107 pounds per nautical mile.

Ditto, 1865.—Copper strand, consisting of seven wires, (six laid round one,) and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, embedded for solidity in Chatterton's compound. Gauge of single wire .048=ordinary 18 gauge. Gauge of strand .144=ordinary No. 10 gauge.

Ditto in 1866.—Same.

INSULATION.

Insulator in 1858.—Guttapercha laid on in three coverings, and weighing 261 lbs. per knot.

Insulation in 1865.—Guttapercha, four layers of which are laid on alternately with four thin layers of Chatterton's compound. The weight of the entire insulation, 400 lbs. per nautical mile. Diameter of core, .464; circumference of core, 1.392.

Insulator in 1866.—Same.

EXTERNAL PROTECTION.

External Protection in 1858.—Eighteen strands of charcoal iron wire, each strand composed of seven wires (six laid round one,) laid spirally round the core, which latter was previously padded with a serving of hemp saturated with a tar mixture. The separate wires were each 22½ guage; the strand complete was No. 14 guage.

Ditto, 1865.—Ten solid wires of the gauge ·095 (No. 13 gauge) drawn from Webster & Horsfall's homogeneous iron, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of Manilla yarn, saturated with a preservative compound, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is padded with jute yarn, saturated with preservative mixture.

Ditto, 1866.—Ten solid wires of the gauge .095 (No. 15 gauge,) drawn from Webster & Horsfall's homogeneous iron, and galvanized, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of white Manila yarn, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is padded with ordinary hemp saturated with preservative mixture.

WEIGHT IN AIR.

Weight in Air in 1858.—20 cwt. per nautical mile.
Ditto, 1865.—35 cwt. 3 qrs. per nautical mile.
Ditto, 1866.—31 cwt. per nautical mile.

WEIGHT IN WATER.

Weight in Water in 1858.—13.4 cwt. per nautical mile.
Ditto, 1865.—14 cwt. per nautical mile.
Ditto, 1866.—14¾ cwt. per nautical mile.

BREAKING STRAIN.

Breaking Strain in 1858.—3 tons 5cwt., or equal to 4.85 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable would bear its own weight in a little less than five miles' depth of water.

Ditto, 1865.—7 tons 15 cwt., or equal to 11 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable would bear its own weight in 11 miles' depth of water.

Ditto, 1866.—8 tons 2 cwt., or equal to 12 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable will bear its own weight in 12 miles' depth of water.

DEEPEST WATER TO BE ENCOUNTERED.

Deepest water to be encountered, 1858—2,400 fathoms.
Deepest water to be encountered, 1865—2,400 fathoms.
Deepest water to be encountered, 1866—2,400 fathoms.

CONTRACT STRAIN.

Contract strain, 1858—equal to 4.85 times its weight per nautical mile in water.
Contract strain, 1865—equal to 11 times its weight per nautical mile in water.
Contract strain, 1866—equal to 12 times its weight per nautical mile in water.

LENGTH OF CABLE SHIPPED.

Length of cable shipped, 1858, 2,174 nautical miles.
Length of cable shipped, 1865, 2,300 nautical miles.
Length of cable to be shipped, to complete both lines, 1866, 2,730 miles.

From the improvement which these comparative cables show, both in the increased strength of the rope, its increased conductivity by the enlarged copper wire, and, above all, by its increased and more carefully guarded insulation, any one will be able to see at a glance what strides have been made towards ultimate perfection. But it is chiefly in what cannot be seen, nor even easily explained to the general reader in the instruments for detecting faults, and for working through them when they are detected, that the main progress has been made, and in this the expedition which will start next week is as perfect as the present high condition of electrical science can make it.

The *Great Eastern* will leave Sheerness early on the morning of Saturday next. During the past Winter Capt. Anderson and Mr. Halpin, his chief officer, have worked almost incessantly to get her into perfect sea-going trim, and she will start next week in better condition than she has ever before commenced a voyage. By a very simple apparatus, invented by Capt. Anderson, every part of the bottom of the ship has been thoroughly scrubbed; and how much this was wanting may be judged from the fact, that in many parts the mussels were in clusters of more than two feet thick upon her. Getting rid of this rough, shapeless mass from under her entire length, will add at least a knot an hour to the vessel's speed. All the boilers have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired in every part, and the paddle-engines, by a very simple contrivance, can be disconnected in less than four minutes, so that by going ahead with one, and astern with the other, the *Great Eastern* can be turned in her own length, as on a pivot. In picking up or grappling for cable, this facility will be of the very last importance to the operations. All the cable is not yet on board the great ship. The *Amethyst* is now discharging into the aftermost tank, and all the cable she has will be coiled away this evening. The *Iris*, which left Greenwich yesterday with the last installment of electrical rope, will finish her task by Thursday, on which day there will be no less than 2,400 miles of cable on board the *Great Eastern*, of which 748 miles is part of the old cable of last year. This is stowed as heretofore, in the three immense iron tanks, built up from the main deck, one forward, one amidships, and one aft of the vessel. The weight of these tanks and the water in them is upward of 1,000 tons, and in addition the *Great Eastern* will carry 8,500 tons of coal, 500 tons of telegraph stores and machinery, and 4,000 tons of cable—a dead-weight cargo of more than 14,000 tons in all, exclusive of engines, rig and all ship's fittings, which will amount to nearly as much more. This, however, only brings the vessel down to her fair load-line—in fact, into the perfect trim in which she left last year, when the utmost swell of an angry Atlantic sea could do little more than make her dip occasionally among its rugged furrows. It has been thought advisable, however, considering the *Great Eastern's* depth in the water, and the somewhat shallow channels she will have to pass on her way to the river's mouth, not to put all the coals in her before she leaves Sheerness. At Bearhaven, therefore, 2,500 tons will be taken on board before she starts for Valentia, and after joining the shore-end steams away on her adventurous voyage across the Atlantic. Except, then, in this matter of coals she will leave the Thames completely equipped. Among her stores are twenty miles of grappling-rope of the most powerful kind that can be made, and equal to a strain of 30 tons. She also carries five miles of rope equal to a strain of 11 tons, with quite a collection of buoys, grappling irons, slip ropes, &c. But at the stem and stern are fitted two powerful little engines, made by Messrs. Penn, each of which works up to 80-horse power. These are connected with the paying-out and hauling-in apparatus. Both these latter have been slightly improved since last year, and have been made as light as possible consistent with the work they have to do. Certainly, the hauling-in powers of the engines are likely to be much in excess of what is required to be done. Last year their efforts fell short of what was necessary. With the *Great Eastern* on Saturday next will sail Her Majesty's steamship *Terrible*, 21, and the steamers *William Corry*, *Albany* and *Medway*. Each of these vessels is of nearly 1,800 tons burden, and all, with the exception of the *Terrible*, will be amply supplied with buoys, buoy ropes, grappling ropes, and grappling irons similar to those on board the *Great Eastern*. The *Medway* will take also 315 miles of last year's cable, with 91 miles of the massive rope to be used in crossing from Newfoundland to the shore of the American Continent. The *William Corry* takes the tremendous iron coil which is to form the Irish shore end, which is no less than 30 miles in length, and weighs more than 250 tons, or about eight tons to the mile.

The programme of operations now decided upon is briefly as follows: The *Great Eastern* is, as we have said, to proceed to Bearhaven on Saturday next. There she will take on board her final stores of coal, and while so occupied the new shore-end from Foilhommerum Bay will be laid from the *William Corry*. When this is completed—and the great operation is likely to last at least two days—the *Great Eastern* will come round to Valentia, and after having made the splice, will at once commence the great work of laying the main cable. Last year it is fancied that the speed of the *Great Eastern* was occasionally too great for safely paying out the rope. This time, therefore, her rate of going will be absolutely limited to below six knots. At this speed it will occupy eleven or twelve days to complete her labors from Valentia Bay to Heart's Content. During the whole time of the operation the new instruments will be able to send signals through to Valentia at every hour, stating the latitude and longtitude of the great ship, the weather, amount of cable paid out, &c. Ordinary news and messages likely to interest those at sea and isolated from the rest of the world are also to be sent in reply from Ireland to the *Great Eastern*. Vessels have already been sent out to Newfoundland with 3,000 tons coal, and, supposing the expedition to be successful, the *Great Eastern* will take these on board and return to the spot where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year. This is to be grappled for, and, even if six weeks or two months are consumed in the efforts, grappled for till found. If the end is got to the surface, of course the usual splice will be made with the portions which are now stowed on board the *Great Eastern* and the *William Corry*, when the big ship will again return to Heart's Content Bay and lay the remainder on her passage. Thus, if all goes well, the month of September, at latest, will see us with two lines of telegraph to America, and both of which, when once down in deep water, are likely to remain in order for years to come. The arrangements made for raising the cable of last year are as perfect as can well be imagined. We shall describe them and other matters of much interest connected with the expedition on an early day. At present we have only given an outline of the programme of action laid down for one of the best fitted and most important telegraphic expeditions that ever quitted the English shores.

American Monitors and English Iron-Clads.

From the London Times, June 23.

It is said that the present war actually originated in a new firearm. Count Bismarck thought the needle-gun would render the Prussian Army irresistible, and so he seized the opportunity of breaking up the old system of Europe to reconstruct it afresh. The presumption may be a little overstrained, but Marshal Beneder alludes to it in his address to his soldiers, and there is truth enough in the idea to fix our attention on the great questions at issue. Muskets and cannon now constitute the reliance of nations, and the Prussians have developed one of these instruments, and the Americans the other. A Prussian battalion is said to be a match, by means of its needle-gun, for three battalions armed with the ordinary musket, and an American Monitor is expected to be superior to any other fighting ship in the world. On one of these points it is but too likely that we shall soon have evidence in abundance, and on the other we know more than we did, for a real Monitor has just crossed the Atlantic, and is now lying in British waters.

The American Monitor is literally a floating gun-carriage, and nothing more. She has not the least resemblance to any ordinary man-of-war either in shape or arrangements, but she does carry guns—enormous one too—and the *Miantonomah* has carried them across the Atlantic. These guns weigh upward of twenty tons, they have a bore of fifteen inches, and they throw a 480-pound shot. The Monitor has two turrets, and two of these guns are carried in each. Now, if the calibre of a gun is to decide the advantage in an action, we have certainly nothing to match the battery of the *Miantonomah*. In our latest and most successful specimen of a fighting ship we have got just half-way to the point reached by the Americans. The *Bellerophon* carries guns weighing upward of 12 tons, and throwing 250 pound shot. Those are our heaviest and most powerful cannon, whereas an Italian iron-clad has just sailed for the Adriatic carrying 600-pounders, and the Americans, we are told, have already cast guns more than twice as big as those of the *Miantonomah*. Either, then, the advantage does not belong exclusively to the largest gun, or that advantage does not belong to us.

We have lately had some addition to our experience in these matters. In the action at Callao 450-pounders and turrets were matched against iron-clads, but, though the history of the engagement is instructive in many respects, it appears strangely enough that the Spanish iron-clad was never struck by a heavy shot. The Peruvians, for some reason or other, directed their enormous guns against the wooden vessels of their adversaries, and though the result was decisive, the effort was almost superfluous. A single 450-pound shot drove a Spanish frigate out of action, terribly disabled, and another such shot told with similar effect on a smaller vessel; but the iron-clad, though exposed to guns as large as those with which the captain of the *Monadnock*—an American monitor—undertook to sink her in ten minutes, remained substantially uninjured. On the other hand, one of the Peruvian turrets was the scene of a terrible disaster. The gunners within the turret were hoisting up a large percussion shell from below, when it slipped and fell upon some ammunition just brought in from the magazine. By the explosion which ensued every man in the turret was killed outright, and the machinery on which the guns revolved was so deranged that they were useless for the rest of the day. On all sides, however, it was acknowledged that the repulse of the Spaniards was due to the few heavy guns mounted on the Peruvian batteries; and, as the Spanish fleet has since retired from the Pacific, we may fairly credit the 450-pounders with the conclusion of that war.

But there is another feature of the American specimen deserving attention. This Monitor, though carrying 480-pounders, is but of 1,500 tons burden. Now, our newest model of a light cruiser is the *Pallas*—Mr. Reed's vessel—and she is of 2,400 tons burden, though her guns are only a quarter as big as those of the *Miantonomah*. Even Captain Cowper Coles has not yet proposed to build a two-turret vessel of less burden than 3,000 tons, or double that of the Monitor. Consequently the Americans are far ahead of us in combining light tonnage with heavy armament. Of course, there are other points for consideration, where the monitor might not appear to so much advantage. The speed of the *Miantonomah*, for instance, in her voyage across the Atlantic was but seven knots an hour, and her maximum is only put at nine. Either the *Warrior* or the *Achilles*, therefore, would run round her with ease. Then her enormous guns are of a very peculiar pattern and capacity. They are made to throw very heavy shot with a very low velocity, a principle not approved by artillerists in this country. In fact, we have no evidence of the actual power of the Dahlgren gun against really good armor-plating, nor is it certain that the 300-pounders of the *Bellerophon*, if tried against the *Hercules* target, would not prove as effective as the 450-pounders of the *Miantonomah*. What the Americans have shown is this—that they can send 450-pound guns to sea in a 1,500-ton vessel.

We are not disposed to give all the credit to foreign Governments and none to our own, and we trust it may not prove that in this matter we have once more fallen a stage in arrear of the rest of the world. Still, whereas it would, no doubt, have been thought a great thing three or four years ago to send an Ironclad to sea carrying 6½-ton guns, and yet of only 2,400 tons burden, we here see an American vessel with three times as heavy an armament, though of not much more than half the tonnage. Nor do we suppose that the *Pallas* is much quicker than the *Miantonomah*, though she is probably more seaworthy and a good deal more habitable. The Americans, however, are reconstructing their navy on a double principle. They have their Monitors for enormous ordnance and singular defensive power, but they have also cruisers built especially for speed, though carrying very powerful guns. Gradually, and in a tentative fashion, they are sending their Monitors to sea, though it may be remarked that neither of the two specimens now in foreign waters belongs to the original Monitor fleet. The *Monadnock* was only launched at the end of the civil war, while the *Miantonomah* has been built since peace was restored. These vessels therefore represent probably the latest improvements, but it is clear that the Americans do not regard either Monitors or Ironclads as sufficient for all the exigencies of naval service. They are recognizing two classes of vessels—one built solely for offensive and defensive power, the other for power in combination with extraordinary speed. Our first-rate iron-clads are probably unequaled for the union of all these qualities together. The *Minotaur* is said to be one of the fastest men-of-war in the world; she is strongly plated, and she could carry 300-pound guns; but then the 300-pound gun is probably the heaviest that she could carry, whereas even now 600-pounders are afloat. It will not do, however, to be left behind in a race like this. We have been conducting experiments so deliberately and fastidiously that other nations, either less sceptical or more easily convinced, have got practically ahead of us. We have no doubt that many a fault could be found both in American and Italian ironclads, but, in the meantime, their weight of metal is far in excess of ours, and there is a strong and growing presumption that in future actions weight of metal may carry the day.

RUFFIANISM ON A SOUTHERN PLANTATION.

The Northern Lessees Robbed—Five Negroes Killed.

From the Memphis Post, June 30.

The old Tecumseh plantation, now owned by E. P. Johnson, located on the Mississippi River about seven miles above Grand Lake, was this year leased and cultivated by several Northern gentlemen, under the firm name of Adams, Van Pelt & Co. Their names were Brig.-Gen. Adams, Capt. Van Pelt and Capt. Jenks, all of the United States Army. The first was formerly Colonel of the Eighth Ohio. They were getting along very prosperously till last Tuesday morning. Before daybreak of that day, while the rain was pouring down and all were asleep, four men, disguised by the blacking of their faces and other means, broke into the house and woke these gentlemen, with pistols at their heads, and demanded their money and their arms; being literally helpless, the latter were delivered up and a trunk containing about $3,000 of the former was pointed out. The robbers immediately forced it open and secured the prize, and proceeded to rifle the pockets and pick up whatever valuables they could find. Two then left the house and the officers were left in charge of the other two armed men, but these four seem to have been but the skirmish line of the robbers. While these were robbing the planters, a large body of ruffians entered the stable and wantonly killed the animals which had been placed there for shelter. The colored laborers were awakened by the firing, and, most having served in the army, and having retained their arms, started boldly for the stable. The robbers fired upon them and killed five, but the others returned the fire in good earnest and retired to their quarters. The band then set the stable on fire, and this and the cotton gin, and the engines propelling it, were destroyed in the flames. They then moved off in a body into the woods again. The morning after burying the murdered negroes, the planters and their hands followed the assassins until satisfied by the number of their tracks that they could not cope with so many, when they returned to the plantation. Along their trail they saw frequent marks of blood, showing conclusively that the fire of the negroes had taken effect.

State of Feeling at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, dated June 29, I find the following:

"An unofficial communication received by Gen. O. O. Howard from a late officer in the United States army, who has purchased a plantation in Mississippi, shows a condition of affairs in that section discouraging to Northern men. The writer says that he and a number of other Northern men engaged in the planting business, with the implied understanding that the Government would protect them from the insults and depredations of those who are now, as in the past, their unrelenting foes. The outrages of this lawless class of rebels are not confined to "Yankees," but extend to all Southern men who have accepted the situation, and who are endeavoring to retrieve their fallen fortunes by close attention to business. It appears that there is an organized band of men in that section who have undertaken to run out of the country all settlers and others who do not join with them in reviling the National Government. Freedmen employed on the plantations are attacked and often murdered; horses, mules and other property are stolen, and other outrages committed. Within the past month five freedmen were waylaid and murdered, and so great is the alarm and consternation among the colored people, that they refuse to go to the plantations to labor. The better part of the community, who condemn such proceedings, are unable to take any preventive measures, as the desperadoes are in the majority. It is represented that military forces should be stationed in various sections of the State, as they would undoubtedly exercise an excellent conservative influence in the way of preventing the commission of such deeds."

Now, Messrs. Editors, there are several things about the above which look suspicious. In the first place, the statement is unofficial. In the next place, it is anonymous. And finally, it is backed up in the very same paper by one of the most abusive and malicious assaults upon President Johnson that ever provoked the indignation of Union conservative men, in a communication from that bitter and desperate man who signs himself "Occasional."

My special object, however, is to correct the gross misstatements of the above extract. I am, of necessity, in constant communication with various portions of the South. Not long since I received a letter from a leading politician in Mississippi who wished me to inform him clearly and precisely what I believed to be the real tone of public feeling among the people of the Northern States toward the South. In my reply I stated that as to the political radicals in Congress and out of Congress, he knew already who they are, what they are, and what their designs are. I stated to him also that a persistent, systematic attempt, is now being made to poison the minds of Northern people as to the feelings and intentions of the South, by which I meant just such efforts as that above quoted in the Philadelphia *Press*. To my letter I received a long reply, not designed at all for publication, but from which I now send you the following extracts as bearing directly upon the communication in the *Press*. I only add that the writer of this letter is a Christian man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, was formerly an old-line Whig, and was chairman of one the most important committees in the late Mississippi Legislature. He also lost during the late war property to the amount of $300,000 or $400,000 or more. I do not believe there is a man in all the South better posted than he as to the condition of things and the present state of public feeling there. Although I write anonymously, I send you my name and professional position as a guarantee of the truth of my statements:

"I note your remarks about National affairs with much interest. I know you will believe me when I state facts which I know to be true, and my regret is that the masses at the North can be made to believe a lie. *Ninety-nine* out of every *hundred* at the South do fully accept the position, and desire peace and a return to prosperity; and in this *ninety-nine* is included the hot secessionists of 1860. As a body they are more perfectly conquered than any other class, and openly acknowledge it. The *one* out of the *hundred* are the men who are a disgrace to any country, and who do all the outrageous acts that are paraded in the Radical papers. For instance, we have a population of 5,000 in this place, and I doubt whether two men can be found who would, under any circumstances, endeavor to do any act in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and this is the true state of things throughout the country, and that, too, when we are forced to submit to the most enormous exactions ever enforced upon a people, and in violation of the same Constitution and laws, by officials whom we cannot reach, and whose acts, if exposed, would receive the condemnation of all good men. It has been a matter of surprise to me, that under the infliction of the wrongs we suffer, our people have submitted so quietly. The Freedmen's Bureau is a curse both to the blacks and whites, and there are officers in it who will agree with me. I have great respect for Gen. Howard; but his agents are, in many instances, heartless speculators, and unprincipled men, or imbeciles. But our people generally believe that our true condition is not known at the North, and that we should submit, and trust to time for redress of our wrongs. Would that you and other sensible men could travel through our country and see for yourselves. We have many visitors from the West, and they all express perfect astonishment at our real condition.

The rains have been heavy and of long continuance, which have materially injured our crops. We are steadily improving the condition of our farms, mills, and houses, and things begin to look as in former days."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Wall-Street Brokers—Pawnbrokers—Old Junk-Dealers—How Boys are Trained to be Thieves.

The facility with which feloniously-obtained goods can be converted into ready cash is one of the greatest incentives to crime that exists. To one familiar with the history of crime in New-York the influence exerted by the receiver upon all classes of professional depredators is plain to be seen. He is the abettor of burglars, pickpockets, shop-lifters, street-robbers, sneak-thieves, and all others, who persistently defy the laws of *meum* and *tuum* and appropriate unto themselves the hard-earned savings of others. There are as many classes of receivers as there are degrees of crime. Each profession (for to the dignity of that title do several of the felonious callings rise) of rascality has its class of receivers, who, while they dabble in other nefarious transactions, can always be relied upon by the practitioners in that particular branch of high art. Our bank burglars, who devote their time and energies exclusively to robbing banks and other public institutions, and who devote months of study to the perfection of a single heavy robbery, have their receivers who take from them at once and pay cash for any bonds, scrip, or other valuable papers, which they may accumulate as the proceeds of their daring. These receivers are known to the public as straightforward business men, and to all appearances conduct an honest business, under the guise of brokers, dealers in exchange, &c. There are to-day in Wall-street and its immediate vicinity half a dozen brokers, whose profits are derived principally from the purchase and sale of feloniously-acquired paper. These receivers do a legitimate business in connection with the other, and assume an appearance of virtue in their dealings at the Exchange and on the street. Their mode of dealing with thieves is very simple, and scarcely subjects them to any risk. A short time since a bank was robbed by two expert burglars, and, in addition to a large amount of money, they obtained a variety of bank securities of the value of upward of $100,000. These securities were conveyed to a broker in Wall-street before daylight on the morning succeeding the robbery. He examined them carefully, ascertained that on some of them he could realize forthwith, and that others would remain upon his hands for a long time, even if he should ever be able to negotiate them. He offered $5,000 for the lot, and, finally, after much persuasion, consented to pay $6,000. The burglars gladly received this amount, for, with the cash they had obtained, it made them about $10,000 apiece for their night's work. In less than a week's time the broker had realized on the securities purchased from his comrades in crime upward of $50,000 in cash, and still had a quantity on hand, which he could ultimately use. These facts were ascertained to a moral certainty by our detective police, but the proof sufficient to procure a legal conviction could not be obtained, and consequently the guilty trio escaped. Such speculations are not of frequent occurrence, but when they do transpire, the broker, in consequence of his Wall-street training, always manages to secure the lion's share. His legitimate business is such that if the stolen property was traced to his possession, he could plausibly explain how it reached him in the regular course of business. These receivers are in communication with criminals in all parts of the country, and the proceeds of a New-Orleans robbery are more likely to be disposed of in New-York than in any other city. They also have their agents in all large cities, to whom is sent property, that is liable to lead to impertinent questioning if offered here.

By far the larger portion of the receivers are found in our pawnbrokers' shops, doing business under the sign of the three golden balls. To them the ordinary burglar, pickpocket or shoplifter, hastens with his plunder as soon as acquired, and the pawnbroker, knowing with whom he has to deal, pays such prices as suits his convenience, but seldom disbursing more than one-tenth the value of the article received. Articles of gold and silver which thus reach them, and which are likely to be diligently searched for, are transferred speedily to the crucibles and melted up into solid masses. In this shape it is carried to the jeweler, whose purchase of it is legitimate, and is soon worked over into artistic articles of value. Pawnbrokers buy any and everything offered, from an old pair of shoes to a gold or silver service of plate; their shops are storehouses of chaotic masses of old rubbish and rare gems of great price. These are received ostensibly by means of the traffic for which they are licensed, but the giving of pawn tickets to burglars and thieves is a mere farce, and the dealer would be astonished at the impudence of such a customer who should attempt to reclaim any article thus deposited. There are, of course, in this City, where there are thousands of pawnbrokers, some honest men in the business; but it may be taken as a rule that they are all receivers of stolen goods, and nine times in ten the facts will sustain the assertion. There is scarcely one of them in which the Police have not found and recovered stolen property, but owing to the peculiarities of our laws, and the many loop-holes which money can find in the statutes, few of them are convicted, and seldom can their places be closed. The Jews have a monopoly of the pawnbroking business in this City, and many of them have acquired great wealth thereby. They are sharp and shrewd, always driving a hard bargain, whether dealing with the stylish and elegantly appearing pickpocket, or bargaining with the poor washwoman who wants to borrow a few cents on her washtub. Nature and constant practice have made them as good judges of human nature as they are of the value of an article. They can tell at a glance whether or not their customer is a constant visitor at the pawnbroker's counter, and woe be to the individual whose manner shows him or her to be a novice in such transactions—if you offer jewelry worth $100 and ask for $10, you will probably get $5 and depart from the place oppressed with a sense of gratitude for the favor which the wily dealer has made you think he has conferred upon you. But with the thief, whose visits are of weekly or daily occurrence, there is no waste of compliments. A hasty glance at the article offered assures the broker of its actual value, and he makes an offer for it. The thief may haggle for more, but he generally accepts the first proposition, knowing how useless it is to insist on more. Beside, the article is worse than useless to him, for it may lead to his apprehension, so he is glad to accept ready money to any amount. There are other receivers who do a legitimate business in the sale of jewelry, and in a walk through Chatham-street and the Bowery one may see a number, whose neatly arranged show-windows, and tastily displayed gauds betoken nothing more dangerous than pewter watches, gavanized jewelry, and paste diamonds. But if you chance to be the pickpocket who has just wrenched the gold watch from the chain of that old gentleman in the street-car, you will have no difficulty in disposing of it to the gentlemanly proprietor of the store aforesaid. A few words spoken in bad English and worse slang suffices to complete the transaction, and while the watch is transferred to the safe of the jeweler you can pocket your greenbacks and jump aboard the next car and look for another victim. Some of these receivers are on the most familiar terms with professional burglars, and not unfrequently are as deeply implicated in the actual transaction as are the genii of the dark lantern and the jimmy themselves. While these latter burglariously enter the place to be robbed, the receiver waits "round the corner" with a companion, or passes by at the opportune moment with a horse and wagon, ready to transport the "swag" to the appointed rendezvous. This is often the shop of the receiver, and goods wont to lie on the shelves of a Broadway store are in a brief space of time snugly stored in the cellar or garret of some distant pawnshop, while the receiver and the thieves are settling their little accounts in the front office of the same. A receiver will often make all the arrangements necessary for the commission of a burglary, ascertain the ins and outs of the place, the location of goods, and the habits of the occupants, and when all is in readiness send for a couple of expert professionals to do the final work. In such cases the receiver not only claims his full share of the plunder, but gets what falls to the share of the others "at greatly reduced prices."

There are other receivers found in the persons of old junk dealers, who number in their ranks many women. This class buy from the men, women and children who pick up old iron and rags in the streets, and who are popularly known as "gutter snipes," everything that is offered, from a dilapidated steam engine to a horse-shoe nail. Like their brethren of the pawn-shops and broker's office, they pay but a tithe of the value of the articles offered, and really do a thriving business. People often wonder how those degraded mortals, who go about with their hook and bag searching in the gutters and garbage boxes, make a living. If they were dependent solely upon what they find, it might be a difficult task. But they thrive best about the docks, the ship-yards and the large manufacturing establishments, where many valuable articles are left about in a careless manner. Many of these articles disappear mysteriously, and could the truth of their untimely taking off be known, it would be ascertained that from the place where the careless workmen leave them they may be traced to the bag of the "gutter snipe," thence to the shop of the old junk dealer. This class of receivers are low, degraded people, of Irish nationality generally, although many who speak the German language are engaged in the business. By offering cash for old junk, they induce many street boys to bring them small articles, and in this way lead the youths from *finding* to *stealing*. It has been shown at our Police Courts, that these young thieves have been fed and lodged by these junk-dealers, and sent into the streets to pilfer. The urchins hang about the manufactories and new buildings, filching, as occasion offers, the tools of the workmen, lead pipe, gas fixtures, pieces of iron, or whatever falls in their way. They find a ready sale for everything at these old junk-shops. We have in this country none of the "Old Fagins" whom Dickens describes so humorously and so naturally, but some of our receivers are quite as bad. While they do not give actual lessons to youths in the art of stealing, they nevertheless give them every encouragement to engage in the business.

Award of Contracts.

The following contracts were awarded yesterday by the Croton Aqueduct Department:

Sewer in Prince-street, between the Bowery and Mott-street; contract awarded to B. F. Brady at $4

per lineal foot. Sewer in Hudson and Greenwich-streets, between Laight and Hubert-streets; contract awarded to B. F. BRADY at $3 92 per lineal foot. Sewer in Christie-street, between Delancy and Broome streets; contract awarded to B. F. BRADY, at $3 75 per lineal foot. Sewer in Watts-streets, between Hudson and Varick-streets; contract awarded to B. F. BRADY, at $4 per lineal foot. Sewers in Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-streets, and in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-streets, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; contract awarded to REDMOND JOYCE, at $6 per lineal foot. Sewer in Cliff-street, between Fulton and John-streets; contract awarded to B. F. BRADY, at $4 15 per lineal foot. Sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues; contract awarded to R. COUGHLAN, at $4 40 per lineal foot. Sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-second-streets; contract awarded to J. DUFFY, Jr., at $4 per lineal foot.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Brazilian Exposition — Remonstrance Against Increased Duties on Imports, &c.—The China Mail Service —The Levees of the Mississippi, &c.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, Mr. LOW, in the chair.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Special Committee on Paris Exposition, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, upon the Paris Exposition, to which was referred the communication of the Brazilian Minister, the Counsellor M. de NAMBRIGA, date of 15th May, in reference to the proposed National Exposition of Agricultural Machines, at Rio de Janeiro, from 19th October to 2d November of the current year, respectfully report: That they have read with pleasure the valued communication of his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, a gentleman already well-known to the Chamber and highly esteemed by it for the liberal and enlightened manner in which he interested himself on a recent occasion to secure regular communication between the United States of America and Brazil by a steam line, connecting the great mercantile capitals of the two nations, and that they view his interposition in behalf of this new effort to promote intercourse and strengthen the friendship of the two countries as a new evidence of his philanthropic spirit.

That they have examined with interest the regulations and instructions annexed to the letter of His Excellency the Minister of Brazil, with regard to the proposed exhibition, and cheerfully recommend a participation in this praiseworthy undertaking to the agricultural and mechanical societies of the United States, who are the parties most directly interested, and who are the best judges of the advantages which the Exposition affords for the display of the labor and product of the Northern portion of the American Hemisphere.

In addition to the communication of the Minister, the Committee have also had under consideration a circular carefully drafted under the order of M. D'AQUIAS, Consul-General of Brazil, in February last; the wide publicity given to which seems to render any special action by the Chamber to bring the subject to public notice unnecessary.

The Committee recommend that the Chamber express to M. DE NAMBRIGA its warm appreciation of the enlightened care with which he continues to watch over the expanding relations and international friendship of Brazil and the United States, and its earnest hope that the wise action of the Brazilian Government in bringing, by so public and general a movement, the skill and enterprise of other nations to the knowledge and service of her people may not only meet with abundant success, but be the example to each and all of the South American States to follow in their footsteps. All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants.

S. B. RUGGLES,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.

Mr. OPDYKE offered the following remonstrance:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives, entitled "A bill to provide increased revenues from imports and for other purposes," and asks leave to submit for the consideration of Congress the following objections thereto:

In the first place, the title of the bill is misleading, the enhanced duties it proposes being in many cases so high that they must prove prohibitive. Its adoption could not fail to diminish rather than increase the revenues from imports. The proposed enhancement of duties is chiefly, if not altogether, on imported articles which come directly in competition with similar domestic products, such, for instance, as iron, wool, woollens, worsteds, linens and cigars. These are all leading articles of our import trade; and no one familiar with that trade can doubt that the exorbitant duties which this bill proposes to subject them to would greatly diminish their import, and thereby lessen the revenue of the Government at a time when its gold liabilities are increasing; and it seems especially impolitic to do so coincident with the abandonment of many of the existing sources of internal revenue. There is reason to apprehend that the joint effect of the two measures might so reduce the revenue of the Government as to leave the aggregate insufficient to meet the current expenses and maturing interest, and thus waste the public credit.

But your remonstrants object to the measure on other and broader grounds. They believe its adoption would prove injurious to commerce by diverting it from its established channels, by lessening our foreign trade, and by leaving our large mercantile marine without adequate or profitable employment. It would mar the prosperity of agriculture by increasing the cost of its supplies, without enhancing the prices of its products, which are governed, as are those of all exportable commodities, by the foreign market value. It would injure mechanics by increasing the cost of living, without enhancing wages, and finally, through its exorbitant production, it would endanger the permanent prosperity of the manufacturing interest itself, which it is specially intended to protect and foster. It proposes to increase that production by adding from ten to fifty per cent. to the present high rates of thirty, at the moment when the amended internal revenue laws relieve that interest from a heavy excise tax. The joint effect of the two measures would be to confer on that interest a rate of protection, ranging from 50 to 100 per cent.; and this protection will be absolute with the excise taxes annulled, and the premium on exchange and on gold to pay duties, compensating the manufacturers for the adverse effects of a depreciated currency. This degree of protection being at least twice as large as that interest has hitherto enjoyed under the revenue laws most favorable to-day, we may expect to see it endanger our home competition, which will ultimately prove fatal to its prosperity. We may also expect to see the people soon become so restive under this unwarrantable boon conferred on a favored interest, as to demand its repeal, and the substitute of a tariff strictly grounded on the principle of revenue. This combined with the appeals of home competition would be liable to involve the manufacturing interest of our country in general bankruptcy.

For these reasons your remonstrants respectfully ask that the bill may not become a law.

Mr. OPDYKE said that his reason for presenting that paper at that time was the fact that the bill to which it referred was now rapidly passing through Congress, hence the importance of taking prompt action on the remonstrance. He moved that the remonstrance be forwarded to Senator MORGAN and one of their Representatives in the Lower House, for presentation.

Mr. DELMAR would have liked the remonstrance if it had gone further, but he would second it.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY said it was due to many of the members of the Chamber whom they all knew were interested in the subject set forth in the paper just read, and especially in view of the fact that only fifteen members were then present, that they should postpone the consideration of it, and have a special meeting called, say in a week. He was sure that if remonstrance was adopted at a large meeting of the Chamber it would carry more weight with it than if it was adopted then by the few members present.

Mr. OPDYKE expressed his surprise at the remarks of Mr. TOUCEY who had been a regular attendant at meetings of the Chamber for years. It must have occurred to him that the sessions of the Chamber had generally smaller audiences than were there on that occasion, and particularly so at special meetings. He believed that the importance of the subject was such as to warrant immediate action.

The President looked carefully over the paper, regarded it hesitatingly, criticised some of its presentations, but finally put it to the vote, when it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. GRINNELL moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The great and main object of this Chamber in recommending, and of Congress in authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between California and the Chinese Empire, was the development and diversion to the shores of America of the important trade of China and Japan; and

Whereas, The stoppage at the Sandwich Islands, as required by the act of Congress of last year authorizing said line, will, as appears from the official statement of Rear-Admiral DAVIS, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, involve a delay of not less than four days on the westward and six days on the eastward voyages, including one day's detention each way, in the port of Honolulu; and

Whereas, The inevitable effect of said delay will be to continue in the hands of rival foreign nations the control of the trade of China and Japan, which naturally belongs and would otherwise accrue to this country; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress should require the contractors of the China mail service to pursue the shortest and most direct routes between the two continents *via* Japan, without regard to their private interests connected with the trade of the Sandwich Islands, but in view of said interests without imposing any other restriction or exaction.

Resolved, That this Chamber approves the joint resolution now before the Senate, repealing so much of the China Mail Act as requires the steamship line thereby authorized to touch at the Sandwich Islands, and earnestly recommends the passage of said resolution as a measure demanded by the material and commercial interests of this country.

Resolved, That the preceding preamble and resolutions be authenticated and transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. RUGGLES moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York are gratified to learn that a bill is now pending in the Congress of the United States for securing uniformity in the postal systems of the different nations of the civilized world, by declaring that the half-ounce avoirdupois shall for postal purposes be deemed and taken as the equivalent of fifteen *grammes* of the metric weight, and hope that said bill may be passed into a law.

Mr. RUGGLES exhibited five of the new five cent coins to the Chamber, stating that the diameter of fifty of them made a metre; that three of them constituted the weight and price of postage on German letters, and five of them a cent over the postage to Great Britain.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Executive Committee, reported the following amendment to Article V. of the By-Laws of the Chamber, which was adopted:

"If the fees of any member remain unpaid for a term of two years, the name of such defaulting member may be stricken from the rolls by the Executive Committee."

The following communication, in relation to a memorial to be presented to Congress for an appropriation to repair the levees of the Mississippi, was read:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 8, 1866.

SIR—We have the honor to enclose a copy of our memorial to Congress upon the subject of an appropriation to repair the levees upon the Mississippi, and respectfully request you to lay it before the hon. and influential body of which you are the head.

We cannot but believe that the importance of the subject, in its commercial and industrial aspects will commend the application to their attention and sympathies. Any aid you may give us by public expression of opinion, and by representation to your Senators and delegates in Congress, will be most invaluable to us now, as we are endeavoring to procure an appropriation at the present session. If this be done, we will be able to procure a large crop in 1867.

The subject has been brought before the Senate by Senator CLARKE. In the House the memorial will be duly presented by Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

We are, gentlemen,
Your obd't servants,
C. I. FIELD,
J. A. STROTHER.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

The communication was referred to the Executive Committee of the Chamber, with power to call a special meeting to consider the subject, if necessary.

The meeting then adjourned.

FIRE IN PECK-SLIP.

Total Destruction of the Depot and Sheds Belonging to the New-Haven Steamboat Company—The Steamer Baltimore Burned—Aggregate Loss $350,000 Four Persons Seriously Injured.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were observed issuing from one of the sheds at the foot of Peck-slip, occupied by the New-Haven Steamboat Company. The first to perceive the fire was GEORGE EVANS, one of the night watchmen, and he, thinking that it would not prove of a serious character, seized a pail of water and dashed it upon the flames. The fire, however, gained such headway that the greater part of the Pier and the interior of the sheds were soon wrapped in flames. An alarm was at once sounded, and the firemen were speedily on the ground. At this time the flames were spreading along the pier with great rapidity, defying the efforts of the firemen to subdue them. So rapid indeed was their progress, that in an hour's time all the sheds, offices and freight were completely destroyed.

How the fire originated does not appear, but the general impression is that it was caused by fireworks.

A colored man named SOLOMAN JACKSON, who was engaged about the premises, was sleeping on the pier, and after the outbreak of the fire ran down the pier for the purpose of attaching the hose and turning a stream of water upon the flames. Before he could return the flames were rapidly spreading down the pier, Believing that if he remained he would be burned to death, he determined to reach the street by dashing through the flames. The attempt was successful, but he was severely burned about the head, neck and arms. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by the Second Precinct Police. He was an old and faithful employe of the Company, having been in their service for 36 years, and was well known by all having connection with the Company as "Old SOLOMAN."

The sheds occupied by the New-Haven Company at Pier No. 25 were filled with a large amount of merchandise, comprising cotton, paper, cloth, machinery and hardware of all descriptions. The quantity was unusually large, owing to the fact that it comprised all the cargo of the *Continental*, which arrived on Tuesday night: the cargo of the *Elm City*, which arrived on Wednesday morning; and also a large amount left over from previous arrivals. As there are so many owners, it is impossible to make any correct estimate of the aggregate losses, but they cannot fall far short of $300,000. On this there is probably very little insurance. The sheds of the Company were valued at about $20,000, insured in the International Insurance Company for that amount. The piers are owned by the City, and are damaged to the amount of about $5,000.

When the fire was first discovered the steamboat *Baltimore*, belonging to the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, was laying alongside Pier No. 26. Before steam enough could be raised to work her into the stream she caught fire. A few moments after a steamtug came up and towed the burning steamer into the stream, but too late to be of any avail, and she was accordingly towed down off Governor's Island, scuttled and sunk. The engines can be recovered in a damaged condition. The steamer was hired by the company, and valued by the owners at $50,000. Insured for $40,000 in City companies. The policies are buried in the ruins in one of Mr. CORLIERS' safes, and, in consequence, the various names of the insurance companies, and the amounts insured in each, could not be ascertained. The *Baltimore* was comparatively a new boat, and plied between this City and Bridgeport, Conn., carrying passengers and freight. Her loss will prove a serious interruption to travel for a few days, but it is the intention of the company to replace her at an early day. She had no freight on board nor was there any on the pier. The Bridgeport Company occupied a portion of the shed on Pier No. 26, but had no freight in the building. Their loss on building is about $2,000.

A coal barge owned by the Reading Railroad Company, at the outbreak of the fire was lying at the end of Pier No. 25, discharging a cargo of coal for the New-Haven boats. On board of her was Capt. BENJAMIN LONG, his wife CATHARINE, an infant, and CHARLES LONG, brother of the Captain, a boy of fifteen years. The latter attempted to cast off the bow line, but he was unsuccessful, being severely burned about the neck and arms. Before those on board could be taken off the barge, all, with the exception of the infant, which was protected by its mother, were seriously burned about the head, neck and arms. The boat was considerably damaged. Loss about $1,000; insured.

During the progress of the fire shipping lying in adjoining slips and docks were in imminent danger, but owing to the persistent efforts of the firemen and numerous steam-tugs, the danger was averted by those nearest the flames being hauled into the stream. Reserves from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Precincts of Police, were early in attendance at the scene of the conflagration, and prevented the loss of considerable property. The firemen worked well and did good service. The New-Haven boats will continue to receive and deliver freight and take passengers, and run at their usual hours—3:15 and 11 P. M.,—from the adjoining (Hartford) pier.

Other Fires.

IN WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

At 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lower portion of the premises known as the "Red Bird Stables," in West Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The buildings, excepting a small portion occupied as the Metropolitan Fire Department repair shop, were destroyed. The lower portion of the premises were occupied as a cooper-shop and stables. Six horses, owned by Messrs. AYRES, CONNELLY and BLOODGOOD, were burned to death. Loss estimated at $5,000; no insurance. The upper portions of the premises are occupied by JULIAN & FINCK, window-shade manufacturers, who also owned the building. Loss about $1,000; insured for $3,000 in the Metropolitan, Liverpool and London, Resolute and Tradesmen's Insurance Companies. The fire is supposed to have originated from fireworks.

IN BROADWAY.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor-store of JAMES BARBER, No. 480 Broadway. The door was forced by Officer LONSDALE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who found the fire in a basket filled with straw. This he threw into the street, and thus prevented any further damage.

IN EAST EIGHTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the stable occupied by C. D. DOUGHTY, in Eighty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. The horses and carriages were rescued by Sergeant LOCKWOOD and a section of the Twenty-third Precinct. The building was completely destroyed. Loss about $1,000; not insured.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE THIEF AND THE RECEIVER.

Officer PIERSON of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested two boys on the evening of the Fourth, named HUGH MCCARDLE and JOHN BEGLAN in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C, having in their possession two sheets of spelter zinc. Yesterday morning the patrolman found four more sheets of metal in the possession of JAMES BUCHANAN, a dealer in metals, at No. 257 Avenue C. The metal was identified by EPHRAIM SNOW, of the firm of SNOW & LEVY, proprietors of the Galvanizing Iron Works, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Avenue B, as property which had been stolen from their premises. BUCHANAN was arrested and arraigned before the Court on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He stated in answer to the charge preferred against him that he certainly did not know the metal had been stolen, adding "I buy large quantities of this kind of metal from junk dealers and manufacturers, and I have no doubt my books will show where and of whom I bought this metal; I never purchased it of these boys, and never buy metals from boys. I am entirely innocent of any knowledge that this metal was stolen, and I doubt very much if this metal is Mr. LEVY's property, as there is plenty of the same kind of metal in the market." He was, however, required to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions. The two boys were committed for trial on a charge of petit larceny, at the Court of Special Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.

ANAMUS M. RONK, a salesman in SPENCER D. SCHUYLER's store, No. 381 Broadway, made complaint against MARIA STEWART, who is about 21 years of age, and of genteel appearance, charging her with having stolen two pieces of silk valued at $260. It appears that on the 29th of June the accused entered the store, accompanied by a man who is yet at large, and desired to be shown some silk goods. After selecting several dress pieces they directed the goods to be packed up, and said they would call for them during the day. After they had left the premises the clerks missed the two pieces of silk, and as the pretended purchasers failed to return for the silks selected, suspicion attached to them. Detective GOLDEN was given the case, and he yesterday succeeded in arresting MARIA, and she was identified by the clerk as the pretended customer. The prisoner was remanded for examination. This is the second time she has been before the Court on similar charges.

A BOGUS MESSENGER.

During the absence from home of CHESTER H. SIMMONS, of No. 728 Greenwich-street, about six weeks ago, a young man called there and stated to Mrs. SIMMONS that he had been sent for a frock coat by her husband. The coat, valued at $60, was delivered to him, but, of course, that was the last seen of it or him. Detective SLOWEY received a description of the messenger, and while passing through Chatham-street yesterday, he met the man and arrested him. The prisoner gave his name as JOHN HOLBERT, and confessed having committed the larceny, giving information which led to the recovery of the coat. HOLBERT was held for trial in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Indictment Against Isaac V. Fowler, Late Postmaster—A Nolle Prosequi Entered.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 5.

Judge Smalley presiding.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Courtney, District Attorney, addressed the Court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT—One week ago to-day Hon. Abraham D. Russell, City Judge of the City of New-York, brought from Washington a letter to me from the distinguished gentleman who presides over the law-bureau of the Government, by the terms of which letter I was authorized to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the United States against Isaac V. Fowler, if "in my opinion, the local public approved, and the rights and dignity of the Government would not suffer."

Since the receipt of that letter, may it please your Honor, I have given its subject matter conscientious and careful consideration. I have endeavored to consult, and I think I have consulted local public opinion, and I find a great unanimity upon the question. I find that men of all political views, and all classes in the community, favor the course suggested by the Attorney-General. The great popular heart of New-York is magnanimous, forbearing and forgiving, and especially so in this case, as no one can ascribe, or has ever ascribed to Mr. Fowler, in the transactions out of which the indictment herein arose, that he himself ever profited one dollar in the use or misuse of the funds in his hands. His generous nature, his wish to accommodate and assist his friends, temporary forgetfulness of the strict line of official duty, the seeming assent to his conduct by the then head of the Post-office Department, led him into the commission of the offence, which has made him an exile from his home and from the city, where his many noble and generous qualities were so much admired and respected.

Independent of the fact that the local public sentiment approves the course I have suggested, I have examined the question in another aspect. It will be recollected (and the papers are on file in this Court) that an action was commenced by the United States against the sureties of Mr. Fowler, on his official bond, (George Law and Gustaves H. Conover,) to recover against them the amount due to the Government from Mr. Fowler.

That action was prosecuted on behalf of the Government by a very able jurist and lawyer—one of my predecessors in office—Hon. James I. Roosevelt—and the Government was defeated on the ground, among others, as I understand, that the Government, through the head of the Post-office Bureau, at that time was cognizant of the fact, that Mr. Fowler was a defaulter, and that, therefore, there was an assent to his course, and no recovery could be had. I have examined the records to ascertain what were the issues tried by the jury in that case, and I find among others the following, and the answer of the jury to the same.

Twelfth—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department of the United States, at the time when the said George Law executed said bonds, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States?

Answer—Yes.

Thirteenth—Did the proper officers of the Post-Office Department, or of the United States, or at any time when the said George Law delivered or authorized, or consented to or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or to or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States?

Answer—Yes.

Fourteenth—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department, or of the United States, at the time when the said Gustavus A. Conover executed said bond, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States?

Answer—Yes.

Fifteenth—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department, or of the United States at any time when the said Gustavus A. Conover delivered or authorized or consented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or to or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States?

Answer—Yes.

That adjudication has remained undisturbed to the present time. The rulings of the able and distinguished Judge who presided at that trial, (Judge BETTS,) and the verdict of the Jury have been acquiesced in, and I have no reason to doubt or question their legality or their binding force.

On further examination of the questions that would arise on the trial of the indictment, I have duly considered the evidence and facts in the case, against the sureties of Mr. Fowler; and there are, to say the least, grave and serious doubts, whether under the circumstances developed on that trial, and in view of the verdict of that Jury, a conviction on the indictment could be had. It is a rule of law that when a principal assents to and acquiesces in the fraudulent act of an agent, or winks and connives at it, there can be no conviction of the agent for the offence perpetrated. The complainant must come into Court with clean hands; the principal, otherwise, is *particeps criminis*, and in view of this well established doctrine, as regards individuals, may there not be, is there not, a grave legal question, whether Fowler could or ought to be convicted on the indictment.

It is evident that the Government of the United States has failed in obtaining any moneys out of the sureties on the official bond of Mr. Fowler, and there is no prospect of the Treasury recovering any moneys unless they are derived from him. From the well-known opinions of Mr. Fowler, and from his acknowledged obligations and indebtedness to the Government, I think he will at once, if permitted to return, see to it that the Government is remunerated for the loss it has sustained by his action.

In view of all these considerations, and of the discretion vested in me by my superior officer, I have deemed it my duty to ask your Honor to order the entry of a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment.

Judge SMALLEY said it gave him great pleasure to grant the request of the District-Attorney. For the reasons stated by the District-Attorney, it was a proper case to grant his motion. Public justice did not require the prosecution of the indictment; no public good could come from it, and public opinion favored the adoption of the course suggested by the District Attorney. He, therefore, would order the entry of a *nolle prosequi*.

Sentence of an Unfaithful Public Servant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

In the case of the United States *vs.* John McKean, yesterday, Judge SMALLEY decided to deny the motion of defendant's counsel to arrest judgment.

United States District-Attorney Courtney then moved that the sentence of the law be passed on defendant.

Judge Dean, counsel for defendant, opposed the motion, and requested the Court to grant a certificate of a division of opinion, so that the question could be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Smalley said that he had no doubt as to the decision of the law governing such cases as that before the Court, and he could see no reason why this one should be made an exception; he therefore refused to grant any certificate.

The prisoner was then sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of ten years.

The crime of which McKean was found guilty was embezzling letters containing money from the Post-office, he being an employe of the establishment.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

A new counterfeit $10 bill of the National currency made its appearance in this City on Tuesday night. It purports to be the issue of the "Highland National Bank of Newburgh." The signatures are very coarsely executed, as indeed is the whole face of the bill, the lines of the engraving being blurred. The cartoon on the back of "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," is also miserably done, a fact which is the more easily suspected by the paleness of the green border.

Yesterday John Heally was brought before Commissioner Betts, charged with passing one of these bills on David Griffiths, of No. 313 Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday night, but owing to the absence of sufficient testimony to establish guilty knowledge, the accused was discharged.

Wm. Durn and Richard Walker were brought up for examination on a similar charge, having passed bills of the foregoing description upon Caroline Bannone and Lizzie Hanlon, of No. 12 Green-street. They were held for further examination.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

John Foster was brought before the Commissioner charged with passing a bill of the aforesaid description on Max. Berger, of No. 112 Bleecker street, on Tuesday night. He was held for further examination.

Amelia Martin was brought up charged with passing a counterfeit United States $100 bill purporting to be of the issue of the Utica City National Bank, on Joseph Graham, the keeper of a saloon at No. 227 West-street, on Tuesday evening. Amelia went into the saloon referred to, in company with a young man, and called for oysters and other delicacies, and tendered the counterfeit bill in payment. The bill was discovered to be worthless, and Amelia was necessarily arrested. The Commissioner held her for further examination.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 5.

Before Justice McCunn.

James Hazlitt *vs.* James Gill.—In this case the affidavits are so contradictory that I deem it necessary to order a reference to R. C. Hutchings, Esq., to hear proofs, see the witnesses and report to me at his earliest convenience. Order to be settled. Ellen Wheeler *vs.* Wm. H. Falconer; case referred to R. C. Hutchings, Esq., order to be settled.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST THE BOARD OF EXCISE GRANTED.

Ann Fox *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; John Baulsir *vs.* the same; Thomas J. Swallow *vs.* the same, and George Agne *vs.* the same; injunction granted in each case restraining the defendants, or their agents or servants from interfering with the plaintiffs in their business of selling liquors.

John Wilmot &c., *vs.* Thomas Richardson, &c.; order for judgment on remittance in favor of defendants. Charlotte Brower *vs.* Wm. W. Brower; order of reference granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 5, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅝	100 Mar. Min. Co.	10¼
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	103¾	100 Mar. Min. Pr.	23
6,000 do	103⅞	200 At. Mail St. C.	125½
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R'65.	104	300 do ... 2d call	125
112,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	103⅞	100 Spring M. Coal	38
22,000 do	104	100 N. Y. Cen. s30	96⅞
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97½	300 do	99
11,500 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s.		160 Erie R.Pf	75
First Series	103⅝	200 Hud. R. R.	112⅞
500 do ... Small	103	20 N.Y. & N. H.	111½
500 do ... 2d Ser.	103⅝	9 do	111
500 do ... Small	103	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
11,000 do	103½	100 do	71¼
2,000 do.3d S..Small	103	100 Reading R.	106½
12,000 N. Car. 6s	84¾	300 do	106⅝
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	27⅞	200 do	106¾
2,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	101	700 do ... 2d call	107½
10,000 Al. & T.H. 2d Pr.	82	50 Mich. Cen. R.	104¾
4,000 Gal.&C.1stM.	100	300 do	105
4,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	100	100 Mich. S. & N. I	79⅞
40 Fourth N. Bk.	100	100 do	79½
100 Cum. Coal. P	45	600 do	79⅝
100 Wyom. Val. Co.	39¼	100 do ... 2d call	79¾
100 Canton Co	55	100 Ill. Central R.	121½
1000 do ... b10	56	1300 Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅛
20 West. U.Tel.	52	110 Cleve., Co.& Cin. R.	117
1000 do	51⅛	50 do	117½
200 do	51⅝	300 Chic. & N. W.	30¾
400 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106	600 do	30⅞
300 Quick. Min.	48	100 do ... b10	31
100 do ... b60	48	1300 do	31
50 do ... 2d call	48	300 do ... 2d call	30⅞
350 Erie R.	64½	1000 Chic. & N. W. P.	60⅜
100 do ... s15	64	200 do	60½
1400 do	64½	50 do ... 2d call	60½
500 do ... 2d call	65½	600 Cleve. & Tol.	107¼
500 do	65⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.	94¾
200 do	65¼	500 do	95
500 do	65⅛	500 P., F. W. & C.	96⅛
400 do	65	50 Chic. & Alt.	98¾
400 do ... s20	64	50 do	99
400 do	65⅛	100 do ... 2d call	99½
		1800 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	46

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	107½	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	80
14,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s C'62	105⅛	300 do	80¼
65,000 do	105	200 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅝
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	104	10 Chi.& N. W. P.	60½
2,000 Virginia 6s	67	1000 do	61
100 West. U. Tel.	51¾	700 Clev. & Pitts.	83½
400 N. Y. Central	99¼	500 Chi. & N. W.	31⅛
1000 Erie R.	66¼	500 Cleve. & Tol.	107⅞
500 do	66⅜	500 Chi. & R. I.	95
300 do	66½	200 P. F. W. & C.	97⅛
300 Reading R.	107½	300 Mil. & St. P. R.	56
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70¾		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		50 Erie R.	67
C. '62	105¼	1000 do	67¼
5,000 do	105⅛	800 do	67½
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	104	1000 do	67⅜
100,000 do	104⅛	100 do ... s30	66
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	97⅝	100 do ... s30	65¾
2,000 do	97½	500 do ... s30	65½
500 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		100 do ... 2d call	67⅝
Third Ser.	103½	200 Reading R.	107¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	45¾	1500 do	107⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	47½	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	80¼
171 West. U. Tel.	52	100 Mich. Cen.	105
100 do	52¼	200 Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
60 do ... 2d call	52½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	83½
600 do	53	100 Chic. & N. W.	31¼
100 Bos. Water P.	34½	100 do	31⅛
400 New-York Cen.	99⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	61
600 P., F. W. & C.	97¼	500 do	60⅞
800 do	97⅛	500 Cleve. & Tol.	107½
100 Alt. & T. H.	31	700 do	107¾
200 Del., Lack.&W.x-d	142	100 Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
100 Chic. & Alton	101	500 Mar. & C. 1st P.	45

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Spruce Hill C.	4⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	105
200 Quicksilver	48	200 M. S. & N. I.	80¼
200 Mariposa Pr.	23¼	100 do ... s10	80⅛
100 Canton Co.	55	100 do ... b3	80¼
200 West. U. Tel. ... x-d	52	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	83½
100 do ... b3	52⅛	900 Clev. & Tol.	107½
3000 Erie Railroad	66⅜	200 do	107¾
900 do ... s3	66¼	200 do ... s10	107⅝
500 do	66⅛	200 Chic.& R. Is.	94⅞
200 do ... b10	66⅜	1000 do	95
500 do ... b3	66⅜	300 do ... b3	95
500 do ... c	66⅜	100 do ... s15	94⅞
100 do ... b15	66½	300 Chi. & N. W.	31¼
100 New-York Cen.	99⅜	100 do ... b30	31⅛
100 do ... s3	99⅛	500 do	31⅜
1200 Reading R. ... x-d	107⅜	600 do ... s3	31⅜
2000 do	107¼	100 do ... b15	31½
500 do ... s30	107	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	61
1200 do ... b3	107⅛	200 do	60⅞
200 do ... b10	107⅛	100 do ... b30	61
200 do ... s10	107⅛	300 do ... b3	60⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co ... b3	55	200 M. So. & N. I. ... b10	80⅜
100 do ... s5	54⅞	200 do ... s3	80¼
100 do	55	300 do	80⅛
100 Quicksilver ... b3	47½	100 do ... b10	80¼
100 do	47½	200 do ... b3	80⅛
200 do ... s3	47⅝	800 Cleve. & Pitts.	84
800 Erie R.	67¼	400 do ... s3	84
500 do	67⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. ... b3	107¾
800 do	67½	400 do	107¾
200 do ... b10	67⅝	200 do ... b30	107⅞
800 do ... s3	67½	400 Chic. & R. I.	95¼
1800 do	67⅝	000 do ... b3	95¼
300 do ... s3	67⅝	100 do ... b30	95⅜
800 Reading R. ... x-d	107¾	100 do ... s3	95½
200 do ... b10	107¼	400 Chic. & N. W. ... s3	31⅜
200 do ... s10	107½	100 do ... b30	31¼
400 do ... b3	107¾	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	60½
300 P.,Ft.W.& C. ... x-d	97½	100 do ... s30	60½
200 do	97⅜	500 West. U. Tel.	53
200 do ... b3	97½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅜

THURSDAY, July 5—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange reopened after yesterday's Holiday at advancing prices, and the quotations were very large in Government Securities, and the speculation buoyant and confident in the Railways. It is not the first time in the last few years that an active speculation which should have been inaugurated and conducted in the moderate weather of May and June, is thrown into the sultry months of July and August. The Brokers who had flattered themselves with the hope of being at leisure for country recreation now find themselves too closely confined to the Street and the Stock Exchange to think of a prolonged absence at Saratoga, Newport, &c. The advance in Erie and other Stocks since the Boards of Brokers adjourned over the FOURTH, on Monday afternoon, is 2@3 ₰ cent. Indeed, Erie sold at one time 5 ₰ cent. above the cheapest sales of Monday, and the orders to buy at the advance were more generally distributed than last week on the advance from 58 to 63 ₰ cent. Nearly the whole list participated in the upward temper of the dealings to-day. The impression appeared to prevail that the public or outside speculators have quietly of late withdrawn a large amount of Stocks from free employment on the Street, and the movement is especially felt on Erie, which is more than usually sensitive to the renewed speculation.

The Government list is assisted by the tenor of the private letters from the other side by the *Cuba's* mails delivered this morning, and also, so far as the Gold-bearing Bonds are concerned, by the handsome premium realized on the 1st July Gold Dividends. The purchases of 5-20s of 1862 at 104⅞@105, and of 1865s at 104 ₰ cent., were large, and there was a further rise also in the 10-40 5 ₰ cents. and the long 6 ₰ cents. of 1881. The latter sold at 107⅜@107⅜@107½ ₰ cent., ex coupon. The 7.30 Currency Loans were also firmer than on Tuesday. Buyers of Governments have no longer the opportunity of taking the 12 months Treasury Certificates. These must all be presented for payment by the 15th inst.

The Gold Room attracts less attention than last week. The speculative buyers who made the certificates scarce some days ago, with a view to forcing the *shorts* to settle their contracts at higher rates, find this device to work slowly, and they probably also begin to realize that the whole *short* interest in the market has been considerably reduced, and the attention of a good many of the Gold Room operators turned to the Stock Exchange. The sales to-day were 153@152½@153 ₰ cent. Exchange on London, 60 days, is 108¼@108½ ₰ cent., a moderate business doing for Saturday's steamers.

The disbursements in Gold from the Treasury Office for July interest run ahead of the Customs receipts this week, although the latter amounted to $1,020,000 on Monday and Tuesday, as against about $2,367,000 paid out for interest. To-day, $827,000 paid out.

The rates for Money to the Brokers are 4 @5 ₰ cent. The supply is easy, and the demand to carry other Stocks than Governments quite moderate. The purchases of Governments are mostly by Banks and other large Money lenders, for the employment of their balances and to replace the large amount of Treasury Certificates called in for reimbursement.

In the afternoon there was a further advance in Governments to 104⅞ for 5-20s of 1865, and 105⅜@105¼ for the 1862s, and a very strong speculation in nearly all the Railways. A few *short* sales of Erie were made at 66@65⅞ on seller's option 30 days, while the cash Stock was 67⅜@67⅝ ₰ cent. The latter at one time brought 68¼ @68⅞ ₰ cent. before the deliveries of the day were completed, although we heard of no effort on the Street to make the Stock scarce for delivery. The Michigan Southern Shares advanced 1@1¼ ₰ cent., and the strong feeling in Reading continued. The Northwestern Stocks of both classes, and also Fort Wayne, (ex dividend,) moved up 1 ₰ cent., and Illinois Central was quoted at 121⅝@122 ₰ cent.

At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon, when the last regular quotations were given. The market closes strong on the Government Stocks and on the Railway speculation. Gold was stronger at the close of business:

	Mon.	Thur.		Mon.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	97¼	97⅝	N. West Pref.	59⅛	60½
U. S. 5-20s	104⅜	105⅛	Rock Island	94⅜	95½
U. S. 7.30s	103⅜	103⅜	Fort Wayne	95⅜	97⅛
N. Y. Central	98½	99⅜	Cumb'land Coal	44⅜	45½
Erie	63⅜	67⅜	Quicksilver	48	47½
Hudson	112	113	W. U. Telegraph	51⅛	53
Reading	106⅞	107¼	Mariposa Pref.	23⅜	23
Mich. Southern	78⅝	80¼	Canton	54⅛	56
Illinois Central	121½	121⅝	Ohio Certificates	26⅜	27¾
Pittsburgh	83¼	83⅞	American Gold	153⅛	153⅜
Missouri 6s	78	78	Bills on London	108⅛	108½
Northwest	30⅜	31¼			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Grocers'	120
Manhattan	132	Shoe and Leather	110
America	130	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	103	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	109	Central National	105½
Ocean	95	First National	208
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	99½
Chatham	125	Ninth National	105
Metropolitan	118		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1867	92	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	87	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Han. & St. Jo. L. G's.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Han. & St. Jo., convert.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Tol. Wab. 1st M.	88
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x.	88
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M, 1875	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	97	N. J. Central 2d M.	101
Harlem 3d M, 1868	94½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	95	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰. c. 1875	103½	Chi. & Alt. Income.	87½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,088,057 47; including for Customs, $367,000; Gold Notes, $1,075,000. Payments, $2,532,090 24. Balance, $81,401,708 51.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company report as follows of their business for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1866:

Gross traffic of the year		$2,388,868
At an expense of		1,117,074
Net earnings		$1,271,794
Interest, rents, &c.	$408,712	
13 ₰ cent. dividends	637,022—	1,045,734
Added to surplus income		$226,060

The actual net earnings of the year were within a small fraction of *eighteen per cent.* on the capital stock, after paying interest on the debt, rents, taxes, &c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 13,735 bbls. Flour, 165 bbls. Corn Meal, 127,852 bushels Wheat, 599,651 bushels Corn, 23,080 bushels Rye, 150 bushels Barley, 52,450 bushels Oats, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 12½@$8 37 for Pots, and $16 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand, including Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17¼c., cash, in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive at about former quotations. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ₰ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 750 bales, against receipts of 2,396 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,041
Receipts in June, 1866	45,948
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	383,034
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	813,842
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,080

EGGS—Are coming in quite freely, but the majority are in very bad order and lose heavily. The market is dull and prices are irregular. We quote: State and Jersey 23c.@24c.; Ordinary Western 21c.@22c.; Western, by express, 23c.; Canada, 21c.@22c. ₰ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at steady prices. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$8; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 70@$10 25, chiefly at $7 85@$8 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio. poor to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$10 25 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$8 00
Extra State	7 70	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	8 85	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 30	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour is quiet to-day. Sales since our last 525 bbls. in lots, at $10 25@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues unchanged. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, including Superfine at $6 50 @$7 50 ₰ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair request at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 550 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are dull and heavy. The market is well stocked with domestic Fruits, excepting Strawberries, which are about over. Peaches and Apples are quoted, but are as yet of an inferior quality. Apples, Norfolk, $4@$5 ₰ bbl.; Strawberries, Jersey, 25c.@60c. ₰ quart box; Strawberries, Jersey, 12c.@15c. ₰ pint box; Strawberries, 8c.@12c. ₰ basket; Gooseberries, $3@$6 ₰ bushel; Cherries, White, 12c.@20c.; Cherries, red and black, 12c.@20c. ₰ lb.; Whortleberries, $7 ₰ bushel; Peaches, $6 ₰ crate. Dried Fruits are dull, and will continue so while the market is filled with Green Fruit. Dried Apples, new, 18c.@19c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 32c.@34c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@18c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 32c.@33c. ₰ lb.

GRAIN—There has been a better milling demand for Wheat to-day, but at somewhat easier prices. Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels fair No. 2 to prime No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 20@$2 45 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in large supply and brisk demand for home use, shipment, and (in part) on speculative account, opening at rather easier prices, but closing with decidedly more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 415,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for unsound, and 87c.@90c., chiefly 88c.@89c., for sound new mixed Western, 95c. for Western Yellow, and $1 20 for White do., ₰ bushel. New Oats have been in better demand and firmer. We quote new Western at 50c.@53c., and very choice Milwaukee at 70c., in bags, ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues quiet; a small lot of Western Rye brought $1 05, and small lots of State $1 25@$1 28 ₰ bushel. 7,500 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, were sold for export at $1 20 ₰ bushel. Beans are unchanged; market quiet and firm. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, new, $2 50@$2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Mediums, $2@$2 10; Beans, mixed Parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 15 $1 20; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $1 30@$1 50.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues in limited demand, yet steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₰ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's, Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in request and firm, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 81c.@83c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ₰ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 23½c.@24c. for Crude, 39c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are dull and tend downward. New are in good demand and firm. We quote: Mercers, $4@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 25; Buckeyes, $3 50@$3 75; Dyckman, $3 50@$4; Peachblows, $4 50@$5; Long Island, new, $7 50@$8; Charleston, new, $7@$7 50, ₰ bbl.; Bermuda Onions, new, ₰ bbl., $1 50@$2; Onions, white, ₰ 100 bunches, $3@$4; Turnips, white, ₰ 100 bunches, $3@$5; Norfolk Tomatoes, ₰ bushel $6@$8; Green Peas, ₰ bbl., $3@$3 50; Long Island Cucumbers, ₰ 100, $1@4; String Beans, ₰ bbl., $6@$7.

POULTRY—The receipts of Poultry are small, and, as a good demand prevailed the past week, prices have improved. We quote: Turkeys, ₰ lb., 24c.@25c.; Fowls, ₰ lb., 22c.@23c.; Spring Chickens, ₰ pair, 75c.@$1 50; Geese, ₰ pair, $2@$2 50; Ducks, ₰ pair, $1 25@$1 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less urgent request at drooping prices. Sales since our last 7,850 bbls., in lots, at $32 15@$32 50 for new Mess, closing at $32 25 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime; $30 for thin Mess; $29 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 325 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive; 150 boxes sold, part long clear, at 16½c., and part Cumberland on private terms, ₰ lb. Lard rules quite heavy; sales since our last 350 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c., ₰ lb. Beef is inactive to-day at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unsettled. Beef Hams are dull and nominal at $45@$45 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is quite dull at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese has been in demand at 8c.@22c. ₰ lb. The movements in Butter and Cheese during the week, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: The market for Butter presents no new feature, while the dullness and depression that has pervaded the trade for the past month has been intensified by the present holiday week, to which may be added continued unfavorable reports from the several Southern markets, and late telegraph advice from California, which represented their markets so well supplied with their home make, and Eastern Butter without demand at low prices. The present aspect of the Butter market, and the prospects for the future, are all of a depressing character, and give no hope of anything but an extreme loss to the operators, who are piling up stock in the dairy districts of this State and the West speculatively. The receipts continue very light, particularly of fine State Butter, and therefore our quotations are unchanged. But the demand is as light as the receipts, and the market closes with great weakness.

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₰ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₰ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₰ lb.	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₰ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₰ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₰ lb.	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₰ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₰ lb.	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb.	25	@27
Western States—firkins store packed, ₰ lb.	25	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

The receipts of Cheese are falling off, as the great bulk of the factory-made of sufficient age to be moved, have been sent forward, and have been promptly taken for the English market. We have no change to note in our quotations; the only variations that have been made has resulted from the fact that the product of some factories has been heated and damaged in transit to this City. The late English advices are of the most encouraging character, and the market closes with firmness. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₰ lb.	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ₰ lb.	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ₰ lb.	6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ₰ lb.	17	@17
Farm Daries—common, ₰ lb.	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ₰ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₰ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Continue in limited request at former rates. Sales since our last 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13¾c.@16¼c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 20c.@22½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 156,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., chiefly at 12¾c.@12½c.; and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, 150 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c., and small lots free at $2 25@$2 26, ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 85,000 bushels Corn at 5½d., by sailing vessel, and 6½d. by steamer; 7,500 bushels Peas at 5¾d.; 13,000 bushels Oats, by steamer, at 4¾d. ₰ bushel, and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For London, 20,000 bushels Oats at 4½d. ₰ bushel.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., A BEAUTIful cottage, eight rooms and cellar; one acre laid out in garden; plenty of fruit and vegetables; house neatly furnished; furniture all new; grounds well shaded; a first-rate carriage-house and stable; rent until the 1st next May, $700, or $400 to the 1st next November; one hour from New-York by railroad; cars within two minutes' walk of the house. Apply to JAMES NELSON, No. 438 Greenwich-st., or PETTY & SMITH, Irvington, N. J.

FOR RENT.—SUMMER RESIDENCE—IN Springfield, Mass., a convenient house, in excellent order, well furnished, with stable, garden, fruit orchard, &c. Most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Connecticut River. Will be rented for three or four months, (or longer if desired,) with about twenty-five acres of land attached to the same. Terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 Springfield, Mass., or H. M. BAKER, No. 71 West Broadway, New-York. Possession given immediately.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT SOUTH ORANGE N. J., for three or four months or longer, with immediate possession, a house completely furnished with bedding, crockery, &c.; and gardener's cottage adjoining; large garden, in complete order, with all kinds of fruits and vegetables planted and growing; arrangements can be made for cow, poultry, and everything about the premises with a satisfactory party. Address M., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished, carriage-house, and two acres of land, on the Hudson, half an hour from 30th-st.; $300 per month four months, at reduced rent thereafter, if wanted. Apply at office of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway, to E. H. MEAD.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, L. I. A TWO-story house, containing nine rooms, pleasantly situated, with a small stable, near the cars that run to Fulton and Hamilton Ferries; rent to Nov. 1, $300, or to May 1, 1867, $400. Apply to J. CROOKER, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR THREE months, a furnished house in a good location, and in complete order; price $200 per month. Inquire on board steamer PETER G. COFFIN, foot of Harrison-st., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, THE UPPER part of a building in Pearl-st., near Broad, consisting of four stories, suitable for shipping or storage purposes. Apply to FRED. A. MARRINER, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 20.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20 horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 395 Hudson-st.; a very desirable situation; store 80x20. Inquire of G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR THREE OR MORE years, a school property or a large house with a few acres of land; adapted for a family boarding-school of the first-class; within 60 miles of New-York; accessible either by cars or steamboats; with church and post-office privilege in the immediate vicinity. The place must be perfectly healthy; possession not later than the 1st of August. Any one having such a property to rent will find a reliable applicant by addressing L. X., Cornwall Landing, Orange County, New-York.

WANTED, TO LEASE OR BUY—A GOOD-sized building, within 25 or 30 miles of New-York City, suitable for manufacturing purposes, and the use of steam power. Address, with particulars, J. P. F., No. 39 Hammond-st. N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., 20th and 34th sts; neighborhood must be unquestionable; rear unobstructed. Will pay $27,500 cash. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., 96 Broadway.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A COAL AND WOOD yard, already established, or premises suitable for one, centrally located. Apply to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

BRAZILIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Messrs. H. M. LANE & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in American Machinery and Wares, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, respectfully inform the manufacturers, merchants, inventors, &c., of the United States, that they will receive assignments of packages intended for the National Exhibition to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October, 1866; and having special facilities for exhibiting American manufactures, will give every attention to their proper disposition in the exhibiting building. For particulars address their representative in New-York, M. O. C. JAMES, Box 6,001 Post-office.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.) Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

MEEN FUN—THE CELEBRATED CHINESE Skin and Toilet Powder. In warm weather use MEEN FUN. Inconceivable comfort will be experienced by resorting to this powder. It allays and averts discoloration and coarseness, and represses without detriment to the sanitary condition of the user the unpleasant sensation of too copious perspiration, rendering the skin delicately white, soft and smooth. The genuine article has my name and address on the stamp of each box. Wholesale of R. M. HOBBS, No. 36 Maiden-lane.

PEACH CROP FOR SALE—FROM FIVE to eight thousand baskets, the product of a large orchard. Apply to SAM'L T. BODINE, No. 154 South 4th-st., second story, Philadelphia.

A. J. FOWLER, A RESIDENT OF 30 years in Texas, tenders his services as agent for merchants of New-York in Texas trade. Refer to Watts, Given & Co., New-York. Address J. W. & T. P. GILLIAN, Houston, Texas.

CATAWBA WINE, 1862, 1863, AND 1865 vintages, at lower prices than at any other house. No. 201 Broadway. H. T. DEWEY.

PLATFORM SCALE FOR SALE CHEAP, weighs 3,000 pounds, at YOUNG & CO.'S store No. 179 Reade-st.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about two and a half miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled,) hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City: commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 106 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson.
Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.; one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick: formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hayhouse, and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either
JOHN JAQUES,
JAMES CURTIS, } Executors.
Or OREN C. JAQUES.
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A MOST DESIRAble place, consisting of a fine house of eleven apartments, with modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, henneries, dry cellar, &c.; six acres of land highly cultivated, including large garden, with great variety of choicest fruit trees in bearing; plenty of shade and ornamental trees, lawn, &c.; one of the most complete, healthy and attractive places, within one hour of New-York and a few minutes of steam and horse cars; will be sold for $16,000, part remaining on mortgage, and offered solely on account of owner going South. Furniture, horse, carriage, cows, &c., &c., will also be sold. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York; KING & BOND, Newark; or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J.

POSITIVE SALE OF NINE BUILDING PLOTS AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ADJOURNED FROM JUNE 28.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell without reserve, on MONDAY, July 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, nine building plots varying in size from 2 738-1000 to 9 557-1000 acres, belonging to the estate of the late James D. Halsted. The property is finely situated, about half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing, and there are one or more handsome building sites on each plot. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, or at the residence of A. M. HALSTED, Esq., Rye. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late W. H. Ranlett, situated on the Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J., about 20 miles from New-York and about one mile from Erie Railroad. The position is considered one of the most pleasant in Bergen County. The stable and outhouses are ample for all purposes; a large quantity of fruit and fancy trees of all varieties; never-failing stream of water runs through the place; the place embraces from 50 to 60 acres; the house is heated by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus. Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage, and possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNtry residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FARM OF 100 acres, near New-Brunswick, half a mile from depot; good house, large barn and outbuildings; soil of good quality and well watered; large peach orchard in full bearing; 12 acres wood, large growth; location very healthy; excellent schools and churches. Terms easy. Price $10,000. Also, a farm of 60 acres, under fine state of cultivation, near depot, for $7,000; and one of 52 acres, one mile from depot, good buildings, $7,000.
SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT OR FRUIT FARM AT a bargain, at Metuchen, N. J.; 50 acres choice fruit or garden land; splendid apple-orchard, 275 trees; 100 pear, 40 peach and 30 cherry trees; 1½ acres strawberries, 2 acres blackberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, 3 acres wheat, &c. Large modern residence, 10 rooms beside bath-room; large barn, carriage-house, &c. House beautifully shaded. Price only $15,000.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT BRIDGEhampton, L. I., the house and grounds of the late Judge Rose. The house could not be built at the present time for $10,000. Fine garden and orchard and about eight acres of fine land. The property is situate near Sag Harbor, and is within convenient distance of New-York by railroad or steamboats. Price $5,000. For particulars address Box No. 5,440 Post-office, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD FARM of 280 acres, situated on turnpike leading to Brooklyn, 37 miles on Long Island; the farm is under a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling-house, two barns, tenant house, crib, granary, carriage-house, cattle sheds, &c., all in complete order; price $17,000. Terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 acres, 21 miles from New-York, in a very healthy locality; good house, with lawn, finely shaded; superior large barn, hovels, &c.; apple and pear orchards; cherries and other small fruit in abundance; well adapted for fruit or market gardening; will be sold low. Apply to FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 192 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN YONKERS—A very desirable residence on Palisade-av., corner of Glenwood-av. The house, stable and grounds are in good order, and the garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Will be rented with furniture if desired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, FINE OUTbuildings and cottage, 24 acres superior land, 3,000 pear trees, 3,500 grape vines, choicest varieties, in fine bearing; other fruits and shade in abundance, (beautifully located,) fronting on the Hudson; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad. $30,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE PLEASantly situated on Staten Island about 1½ miles from Factoryville; a desirable house and five acres of land, fruit, shrubbery, &c.; price $8,000. Inquire of BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway, or of G. F. HEAL, Factoryville.

TO LET HOUSEKEEPERS, OR PERSONS going to housekeeping, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., and can pay by instalments, if preferred, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, A PLACE EMbracing 109 acres of valuable land; located on high grounds in a select neighborhood, and one mile distant from the depot; substantial brick buildings. Apply to CHEVALIER & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES IN NEW-JERSEY.—Parties wishing to purchase or exchange will find it to their advantage to examine our list. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BRICK COTTAGE House, in good order, No. 288 West 24th-st. Price only $4,700; ground rent, $70. Apply to WM. F. DELEGAR, Long Room, Stock Exchange, No. 12 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

BROWN STONE FRONT, THREE-STORY House and extra lot, in the most pleasant part of Bedford-av., 17th ward, Brooklyn; do., a brick front, 13th ward. Address MOTT, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LARGE HOUSES in 23d-st., renting for $3,000; price $21,000. Apply at once to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½ 4th-av.

A FARM FOR SALE.—THE OWNER CAN be seen for three days at No. 6 Catharine-st., 4th, 5th and 6th insts.

A FARM FOR SALE—THE OWNER CAN be seen for two days at No. 6 East Broadway.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE ELOPEMENT, PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE, and ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THD COLLEEN BAWN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. Maria Wilkins, Mrs. Mark Smith and Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, A. W. Fenno, Wallis, Ward, Whiting, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS and THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2; EVENING, at 7½, SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M. THE CLOUD LEAP.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

A Caution.

We hear of applications made to officers and agents of railroads, steamboat, &c., from persons claiming to be connected as correspondents, reporters, or in other capacities with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for free tickets or other special favors on the strength of such connection. We desire all persons concerned to take notice that all such applications are utterly unauthorized and unwarranted, and the persons making them, unless they have written certificates from the Editor or Publisher of the TIMES, are usually imposters. We never authorize any such applications, and uniformly pay all expenses of correspondents, agents or others traveling in the service of the TIMES. And we shall feel indebted to all persons who will promptly advise us of any such applications that may be made professedly in our name or on our behalf.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was passed declaring that the detail of a soldier or sailor as clerk or other post duty shall not interfere with his right to a bounty. Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Conference on the Army Appropriation Bill, made a report which was agreed to. Mr. SHERMAN said the bill was now substantially as it passed the Senate. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to the number of American vessels destroyed by pirates off the Chinese coast during the past year, and whether further legislation is necessary to prevent such depredations. Mr. WADE called up the bill to reannex the City and County of Alexandria, Va., to the District of Columbia. After some debate the bill was postponed until to-day. Mr. WILSON called up the Regular Army Bill, and on his motion it was made the special order for to-day. In reply to a question, Mr. WILSON said the bill for the equalization of bounties would probably be reported in a few days. The bill for the payment to the loyal citizens of the Southern States for Quartermaster's stores used by the army, was taken up, and some amendments agreed to.

In the House, the bill introduced some days since by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, explanatory of the Pacific Railroad Act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1865, came up in order. After considerable debate, and adoption of an amendment relating to land grants, &c., the Pacific Railroad Bill was tabled. The report of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill was presented and agreed to. The House recedes from its amendment prohibiting payment to the Illinois Central Railroad for transportation of troops, &c., and agrees to the Senate amendment authorizing the election of the Superintendent of West Point from any corps in the army. The Tariff Bill was then taken up.

GENERAL NEWS.

A terrible accident occurred at Lafayette, Ohio, on the 2d inst. Mrs. CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, in order to start a fire in her cooking-stove, applied a coal oil lamp which was burning, but from which the chimney had been removed. The result was an explosion of the lamp, setting her clothes an fire, and burning her body so badly that she died in a short time. Her husband was also severely burned in attempting to save her. Mr. MARTIN seems to have been born to ill-luck. Two years ago, while riding out with the daughter of Rev. S. S. SEWISS, his horses ran away, and throwing Miss S. upon the hard pike, killed her instantly.

One of the most fearful tornadoes that ever visited St. Paul, Minn., swept over the City last week, lasting about three quarters of an hour. A number of buildings were injured, and a Dr. SCHELL fatally hurt. At Howe's Consolidated Circus, which was in full blast when the storm came up, were gathered between two and three thousand persons, and the immense canvass was hurled upon the heads of the inmates, burying them all in one confused mass. No one was seriously injured, though a great consternation ensued.

NELSON G. MERRY, a colored preacher, in Nashville, has been bound over to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court to answer a charge of violating the State law against amalgamation, in marrying a white man to a negress. MERRY is said to be quite innocent of intentional violation of the law, witnesses generally swearing that they could not decide, at the time of the marriage ceremony, whether the man was white or of impure blood. The trial attracted a large crowd of spectators.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* congratulates the people of West Virginia thus: "Our people of the interior are not in debt, and will be able to pay for nearly all they may need in the way of articles of prime necessity. The misfortunes that fell upon them during the war are being gradually retrieved, and in another year we hope to be able to record that no pecuniary scar of the rebellion remains anywhere on the soil of our State."

A telegraphic dispatch in the San Francisco *Bulletin* reports that a party of 50 Chinamen from Virginia City, Nevada, were attacked near the Owyhee River by about 150 Indians, and 49 of the Chinamen were killed. The Indians stole several teams of horses and mules. They also stole a drove of 60 head of cattle, and killed and dried the meat in sight of the fort.

The largest income in Chicago is that of G. SCHUTTLER, wagon manufacturer, which amounts to $190,771. The second is that of C. H. MCCORMICK, reaper manufacturer, $152,135.

A cold blooded murder occurred Sunday, near Louisville. A man named Cook had borrowed a horse from a Mr. HARRIS, and by over riding had killed it. THOMPSON HOLDEN cried out, with an oath, that he would kill him. HOLDEN fired then at once, and COOK fell, dying Monday morning. HOLDEN has been placed in jail.

The Commencement exercises at Bowdoin College, Maine, will commence on Sunday, July 29, with the Baccalaureate sermon by Prof. SMYTH. The exercises by the graduating class will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 1, and the class-day exercises on the day following. The $40,000 memorial hall will be commenced soon after Commencement.

A call has been issued, signed by Gens. LOGAN, PALMER, HAYNE, and other distinguished soldiers of Illinois, for a mass convention of the "Grand Army of the Republic" of Illinois—a political organization of military men—to be held at Springfield on the 12th of next month.

A few evenings ago the train bearing Gen. GRANT stopped at Mattoon. A lawyer of that place took Gen. GRANT for a brakesman, and asked him to step aside so he could pass in and see the General. This the brakesman politely did, when a staff officer pointed out the man on the platform as Gen. GRANT.

The German ladies of Nashville have received from Leipsic, Germany, a flag costing $600, to be presented to the Turnverein Society. It is pronounced the most beautiful flag ever presented to any similar society in the United States.

New-York papers of Monday morning were delivered in Cincinnati at 12:30 on Tuesday. The *Commercial* says that this is the fastest time ever made between the two cities.

JAMES P. LUCE, Esq., late editor of the Lafayette (Indiana) *Daily Journal*, is about to assume the editorial management of the Chicago *Republican*.

The sale of machinery, &c., ordered to take place at the Norfolk Navy-yard on July 7, has been postponed for one month.

LOCAL NEWS.

MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY, a gymnast, went up in a balloon from Elm Park on Wednesday afternoon, and performed some very difficult feats upon a *trapeze* pendant therefrom. When six or seven thousand feet in the air he was overtaken by a rain storm, the balloon became wet and heavy, and began to descend. When over the Hudson River, and sixty feet in the air, the balloonist sprang from his air-ship into the river, fearing to get entangled if both came down together. He swam for the New-York shore, and was finally picked up, when nearly exhausted, by a small boat which had put out for his relief. He will repeat the experiment on Saturday next.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the sheds on the wharf occupied by the New-Haven line of steamers, at Peck-slip, which resulted in the total destruction of the depot, freight-sheds and a large amount of valuable freight, and also the steamer *Baltimore*, belonging to the Bridgeport Company, and a barge loaded with coal, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company. The aggregate loss is roughly estimated at $350,000. The steamer was towed into the stream by a steamtug, and the flames thus confined to the pier occupied by the Company. Three other fires occurred yesterday, but caused but little damage.

The Chamber of Commerce held a regular meeting yesterday. A report relative to the Brazilian Exposition was read and adopted. Mr. ORDWAY offered a remonstrance against a bill on import duties now in Congress, which was adopted. Mr. GRINNELL offered resolutions in favor of speedier postal communication with China and Japan, which were adopted. Mr. RUGGLES offered a resolution relative to the new five cent currency, which was adopted.

JOHN HEALLY, JOHN FOSTER, WILLIAM DURN, and RICHARD WALKER, were yesterday before the United States Commissioners on the charge of passing $10 counterfeit United States bills on the "Highland National Bank of Newburgh." They were all held for examination except HEALLY, against whom there was no evidence of guilty knowledge.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: JAMES BUCHANAN on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and HUGH MCCARDLE and JOHN BEGLAN for stealing the same. MARIA STEWART was remanded for examination on a charge of shoplifting. JOHN HOLBERT was held for trial on a charge of larceny by trick and device.

The liquor-dealers had sued out seven hundred injunctions last evening, and it is understood that henceforward there is to be no limit to the traffic in this City.

SUREAU LAMIRANDE, the French cashier, charged with absconding from Poictiers with Band funds, escaped from the custody of the United States Marshal on Tuesday.

AMELIA MARTIN was before United States Commissioner STILWELL yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $100 bill of the "Utica City National Bank." She was held for examination.

JAMES HAYWARD, of No. 148 Bowery, died of cholera yesterday morning, after having suffered five hours from diarrhœa.

Business on the Stock Exchange reopened after the holiday with increased animation yesterday. Government stocks advanced ¼@¼ ₱ cent., and the Railway speculation 2@3 ₱ cent., with considerable excitement in Erie shares. Money easy; Gold 152½ @153½ ₱ cent.; Exchange on London, 108½ ₱ cent.

There was more activity in grain yesterday, and prices of Corn and Oats closed in favor of sellers. Most other branches of trade were without animation. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Portland Calamity.

A calamity such as has rarely befallen the Eastern States has overtaken the second commercial port of New-England. The business portion of the beautiful and prosperous city of Portland lies in ashes. On the Fourth of July a fire broke out on the harbor side of the town, in the afternoon of the day. Through the whole long night the conflagration seems to have spread upward and onward, entirely unchecked, along the principal commercial streets, enveloping and destroying in its march the Custom-house, the splendid City and County Buildings, eight churches, nearly all the principal newspaper offices, the chief hotels, and the whole of the finest business structures of the city.

By this terrible calamity, ten millions of dollars' worth of propety has been destroyed, *and two thousand families are made homeless.* A simple recital of these painful facts, we feel assured will stir our people to their duty. The sufferers in Portland are too numerous to get sufficient succor from local aid. Many thriving business people of that town who, two days ago were able to dispense charity, are themselves, to-day, the objects of charity. Boston has already moved promptly in this most urgent case. New-York, now that something like the measure of the calamity is known, will not fail in the performance of the duty which the occasion points out. There ought to be liberal contributions of money and provisions at once. Let the work be set about to-day.

BARNWELL RHETT.—The RHETT family of South Carolina, a prominent representative of which has just been murdered near Charleston, is probably better known, by name, throughout the country, than any other Southern family. It has always been identified with the extremest school of Southern politics, and the names of RHETT and YANCEY have long figured as at the other extreme from those of GARRISON and PHILLIPS. The original name of the family was Smith, but Mr. RHETT, senior had it changed some thirty years ago. RHETT, senior, figured long and prominently in the politics of his native State, having filled numerous offices, beside serving in both branches of the Federal Congress. He was the first who proposed on the floor of Congress a dissolution of the Union, and, in the exciting times of 1851-'2, advocated the immediate, and if necessary, the separate secession of South Carolina. His party being defeated, he resigned his seat in the Senate, and took no active part in politics until the great secession movement of 1860, throughout which he acted a conspicuous part. He was a man of ability, earnestness and integrity of character, though narrow-minded and sectional in his political views. He was owner of the Charleston *Mercury*, and his son, a man of hardly less ability, was its editor; but the paper went down with the fall of Charleston, and like most of the prominent families in the lower part of South Carolina, the RHETT family was pecuniarily ruined by the war. It is reported that Mr. RHETT was killed by a negro.

The National Union Convention and its Friends.

The address of the Democratic members of Congress indorsing the call for the National Union Convention, wisely eschews partisan names and partisan appeals. There is nothing in the terms of the address to separate its authors from Union Republicans, or that can lead to the supposition that in favoring the movement for a Convention they have in view any special advantage to the Democracy as a party. In this respect they separate themselves from the extreme Democratic journals, which derided the movement as long as they could, and now try to crush it by insisting that it shall be tributary to Democratic success.

Mere partisans on either side are not likely to pray for the success of a Convention which is designed to bring together conservative Union men, by whatsoever name they have been called. Radical Republicans and ultra Democrats see in it a blow at their distinctive party organizations as now manipulated, and they unite to put down what aims at checking and controlling both. The feeling of both is intelligible and not unnatural. The Radicals would consider themselves secure with a prospect of encountering only those Democratic leaders whose course during the war destroyed public confidence in their purposes and plans, and entailed defeat upon the party afflicted with their leadership. On the other hand, the extreme Democrats are not slow to perceive the advantage they derive in a party sense from the policy of their Radical opponents. Each esteems the other the most easily managed opponent, and they unite most cordially in deprecating any move upon the chess-board of politics that shall bring forward a party free from their respective drawbacks.

But this very circumstance forms the best possible justification of the effort now being made to rally conservative men, of whatever stripe, upon the platform of the Union and the Constitution. They are separated by slight shades of difference, and there is no reason, save that of personal feeling or party prejudice, for hindering their alliance. Hence the catholicity of the Randall-Doolittle call, to the terms of which no Conservative Republican could object, without repudiating the principles on which his party achieved its victories. It exalts "patriotism and love for the Union" "above personal and sectional considerations," while it upholds the policy of the Johnson Administration as that which tends most surely to the restoration of the Union. In a word, it sets forth the platform of the Conservative Republicans, who would build up a National Union Party, as distinguished from the sectional party arising out of the necessities of the war. And the response of the Democratic members evinces a just appreciation of the motives that inspired the call, and an honorable desire to contribute a full share to the success of the Convention. They come forward as Union men, not as partisans. They say nothing of Republicans as such or of Democrats as such. And they counsel wisely those whom they may be expected to influence, when they urge the "selection of wise, moderate and conservative men" to act in the Convention, "with direct reference to the principles" contained in the original address.

If this advice be acted upon in the spirit in which it is given, the usefulness and success of the gathering will be assured. Whatever danger has threatened it has grown out of the possibility of other than "wise, moderate and conservative men" being chosen to represent certain districts. Expressions of opinion which we have noticed here and there in the South have been calculated to awaken uneasiness upon this point. For when editors write and orators talk as though no concession shall be made, and no proposal for concession listened to by the South, they in effect play the game of the Radicals, and obstruct the reëstablishment of "practical relations" between the sections. In the same manner, Democratic editors in the North who declare that, happen what may, the Democratic organization shall be maintained intact do all they can to frustrate the purpose of the Convention. For though there may be an unwillingness on their part to accept the dictum of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, that the Democratic Party is practically defunct, so far as ability to help the South is concerned, we have a right to assume that the Democrat who cares more for his country than his party will not be unmindful of the odium from which the latter suffers.

The call for the Convention at Philadelphia depends for its vindication upon the insufficiency of parties as now constituted to meet the requirements of the country. If the Republican Party were other than sectional, there would be no necessity for a gathering to nationalize it. If the Democratic Party commanded public confidence, an excuse for inviting any portion of its members to participate in a Convention would be out of place. The essential fact is, that neither of these parties as at present managed can hope to wield influence enough to solve satisfactorily the problem of national restoration. Of this fact the two addresses before the people afford conclusive proof. The invitation in its present shape is therefore addressed to those Union-loving men who recognize the insufficiency of the party agencies already at work, and who are prepared to forego something, and to do something, to invest with controlling power a National Union party, seeking to maintain unbroken "the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established."

To enter upon the task with a bright prospect of victory, it is requisite that the principles embodied in the Randall-Doolittle call shall be kept constantly in view, and that only "wise, moderate and conservative men" shall be sent to take part in the proceedings of the Convention. Nothing but mischief can follow the election of delegates whose loyalty to the Union may admit of doubt. The South cannot afford to excite misapprehension by sending as its representatives those who were prominent in secession; nor can aught but injury follow interference on the part of Northern politicians who opposed the war. It is to be a National Union Convention, and nothing else. And to be this, it must express the Union sentiment of the nation, through delegates whose fealty to the Union will pass unchallenged. Let the choice of delegates be rigidly confined to "wise, moderate, and conservative men," and all will be well.

The Jamaica Troubles—The Report of the Royal Commissioners.

A long period has elapsed since the return to England of the Commissioners sent thence to investigate the facts of the outbreak and loss of life in Jamaica, but at last the report on the subject has been presented to Parliament. The report presents a sorry picture of official incapacity and cowardice, and of the cruelty by which these qualities are usually accompanied. We would do the Commission the justice to say that they have not blinked the questions before them, nor has the Government shrunk from the painful task of giving them publicity. So far, therefore, it is the persons who represented the British Government in Jamaica, and not the Government itself who are to be condemned.

It appears from the report that there were 439 persons killed and 1,000 houses burned under the operation of a "reckless" interpretation of martial law. How many were flogged it is hard to tell, but there were a large number—certainly not less than 600. Of these some were women, and the fact is established that wire was twisted into the "cats" used. The evidence, though it justified the sentences in some cases, did not, says the report, in others, and in some cases men were executed upon mere affidavits. And while the promptitude and judicious action of Gov. EYRE in suppressing the insurrection, are mentioned as praiseworthy, the punishments are declared to be excessive, the punishments of death unnecessarily frequent, the floggings reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous, and the burning of 1,000 houses wanton and cruel.

The case of Mr. GORDON, of course, receives full attention. There appears no doubt that he did, by his words and writings, influence the minds of the more active of the malcontent natives toward excitement and discontent, and so far he must be considered responsible. But that there was a widespread conspiracy does not appear. The Commissioners, while they evidently think that there were some grounds of alarm on the part of the whites, entirely discredit the stories of intended general risings of the blacks, and of drillings and threatening letters. When the outbreak at Moran Bay had actually commenced, there was danger that there would be widespread disaster; but it would have been produced by the contagion of example, and to this GORDON had contributed. There were not a few who contemplated the death or expulsion of the whites from the island; but their designs were confined to a small portion of one parish, and though a momentary success might have been obtained from the rapidity with which the excitement spread, the ultimate result would have been the overthrow of the blacks, though with a considerable loss, it is true, of life and property.

On the whole the report is a fair one, and shows no desire to screen the guilty parties. What must be regarded, however, as the most important part of the document is its statement of one of the causes of the outbreak. It arose in part from the want of confidence felt by the laboring classes in the tribunals to which the disputes affecting their interests were referred. This admission, for it amounts to an admission, points directly to the inefficiency of the system by which the affairs of Jamaica were regulated. Gov. EYRE is no doubt a very good soldier, and an honorable man. But something more was needed for the guidance of a colony where two races feeling, to say the least, little cordiality, were close neighbors. That there should be complaints of corrupt courts, or courts with sympathies toward one class only, argues a want of discernment and executive ability in the deputy of the Crown. All this is to be remedied, however, as we judge, by the new form of government to be inaugurated, and in which Gen. EYRE will hardly find a place. If he had known when to stay his hand and those of his subordinates, he would probably have remained at his post; as it is he is deprived of, and will not regain it, while the whole history of this lamentable business remains on record as inaugurated by ignorance of the requirements of the island, precipitated by blundering, resulting in an outbreak of poor wretches whose crime was visited by cruelties which were more criminal than that which called them forth.

THE CHINA MAIL LINE.—The proposal to release the China mail steamers from their contract obligation to call at Honolulu, excites unexpected opposition in the United States Senate. The argument against it, as reported in the *Globe*, seems based upon the idea that the proposition is made in the interest of the contractors. We do not so understand the matter. On the contrary it appears to us that the country at large has far more interest in the success of the pending measure than those who are to carry the China mails possibly can have.

It is true that when the China Mail Bill was passed Congress supposed that a Sandwich Islands mail service could be performed by the same line of steamers—and that fact was urged as an additional argument in favor of the subsidy asked. Further and fuller investigation shows clearly, that if the China mail steamers go and return *viâ* Honolulu, they will lose from four to seven days' time on each voyage—and that this delay will prevent the American line from successfully competing with the British lines of communication with China and Japan. Congress granted the subsidy originally, not for the purpose of benefiting contractors, then unknown to the body, nor yet as mere freight money for mail carrying. The great purpose of providing for this China line of mail-steamers was that of diverting directly to our shores an important and valuable commerce and trade which has heretofore been monopolized by England. If that purpose is worthy of accomplishment; if it was wise in Congress to appropriate $500,000 per annum to that end, can there be any doubt that it will be wiser to relieve the service of an embarrassment which, according to abundant testimony, must, if persisted in, defeat it altogether. True, our commercial and political interests demand regular steam communication with the Sandwich Islands; but that constitutes no valid argument in favor of compelling the China ships to go *viâ* Honolulu. There are two branches of commerce which require development—one with China and Japan, and the other with the Kingdom of Hawaii. It is clear that both cannot be properly secured by one line. In fact, the single line of steamers which attempts to cover both fields, must fall short in each. The vessels suited to one trade are unfit for the other. To compel a 4,000 ton ship to touch at Honolulu on the China voyage, would be akin to compelling a Boston Cunarder to go by way of Cape May to pick up a few travelers who would find it convenient to start directly from that Summer resort for the old world. It is to be hoped that Congress will not insist on such an absurdity, for no better reason than that it fell into it two years ago, when it had less specific information as to the facts. If the trade with China and Japan, and that with the Sandwich Islands cannot both be properly served by the steam line already authorized, then the lesser should give way to the greater, and the subsidy provided should be devoted to the development of the Oriental commerce, which is by far the most important and valuable. Better abolish the whole enterprise than set it forth in hobbling gait. But the true policy will be to perfect the legislation for the China line, by relieving it from the Sandwich Islands service on condition that its contract time shall be proportionately lessened, and then to provide the small subsidy which would be required to establish a semi-monthly direct line of steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu. At this day we need offer no argument as to the importance of extending American commerce and influence in every part of the Pacific.

Von Bismarck's Ambition and its Results.

There is nothing certainly in the character or past career of the great Prussian statesman, VON BISMARCK, to call forth the esteem of any lover of liberty and popular rights in Europe. He has been the uncompromising supporter and unscrupulous advocate of extreme monarchical right in Prussia. If he had his way, the Prussian Parliament would have ceased to be anything but a subservient council of the King. He has treated its rights and dignity with the most contemptuous disdain, and has even ventured openly to break up a popular singing festival in Cologne, because the Liberal Party expressed its views in some of the social gatherings. While he is at the helm, the Liberals of his country have no faith in any policy he may propose or any war which he may lead. They hate him as the worst enemy of popular freedom in Germany. It is this deep distrust of BISMARCK that has prompted so many of the addresses and public meetings opposed to the war. All the large towns of Prussia, the centres of manufacture, and especially the Rhine provinces, are filled with great numbers of citizens of Liberal opinions, and their opposition to the monarchical leader, as well as their natural dread of the results of a great contest in Germany, render them cold, or opposed to the approaching struggle with Austria.

And yet, with all the past sins of VON BISMARCK against liberty, and the present opposition to him from the Liberal Party, we are inclined to believe that events may ultimately make him unconsciously the great instrument for popular freedom throughout Germany. He is evidently a man such as Germany has not had since VON STEIN, or perhaps even the great FREDERICK; a statesman of great plans, of unbounded ambition for his country, and the most persistent resolution and unscrupulous audacity. He has that quality which one does not see often in Germans, of going direct to his practical object with the most unswerving will. His aims for Prussia are of no petty kind. He means to make of her a naval power through the ports of the Duchies. This object he has carried through against the opposition of all Europe—first in combination with Austria, and now in her teeth; and at this moment Prussia holds the coast of the Baltic up to the frontier of Denmark, and in all probability will continue to hold it for centuries. This is the first prize he has won for the Kingdom. But he aims at more. His apparent purpose is to finally terminate the struggle of centuries of Prussia with Austria within the German Confederation—to complete FREDERICK'S work by breaking down the ancient Empire, and reducing her power in Germany to that of Bavaria or Saxony, and in the process he no doubt counts on remodeling the Confederation, and placing Prussia at the head, perhaps absorbing a number of the minor States.

His plans seem to have been laid with consummate art and carried through with an all-subduing resolution. It is evident that each act in the great European drama, whether in Italy, France, Prussia or the Principalities, has a bond of unity of plan, and that some great organizing brain is at the head. Italy arms step by step with Prussia, the throne of Roumania is occupied by a Prussian Prince, NAPOLEON comes out at the proper moment denouncing the great pact on which the Austrian Empire can claim some of its fairest provinces, a Congress is so called that the burden of war is made to rest on Austria's shoulders by her refusal, a French army is gathering on the eastern frontier, Holstein is occupied by Prussians on one side and on the other the German Diet is defied, while six hundred thousand Prussian soldiers silently concentrate in Silesia and on the borders of Saxony.

Here is a net-work of warlike and diplomatic movements, all having the same apparent object—the united attacking and humbling of Austria—extending from the mouths of the Danube and the shores of the Baltic to Italy and France. If one mind is not probably at the centre of them, we can only say it is a remarkable coincidence of singular events tending to the same end. Certainly, to the external observer, it appears that Italy, Prussia, France and Roumania are moving as pieces in one vast game, conducted by one skillful player.

Now, it need not be said that to a man like Count BISMARCK his end is everything, his means nothing. He has no conscience. He has no such physical Teutonic hesitancy about the inconsistency of his means with his objects. He goes direct to his end. For the sake of humbling Austria and exalting Prussia he would embrace democracy itself. He will soon see that his great hindrances are the distrust of the Liberal Party and the opposition of the democrats of Germany. As those obstacles increase, he will inevitably call for universal suffrage; he will break up the Diet and invoke the sympathy of Liberal Germany by summoning another with universal suffrage, and under the provisions of the laws of 1848. He will become the Liberal of the Liberals. He must have money, and having exhausted all available means, he will summon the Prussian Parliament, and in the King's name, yield everything for the sake of subsidies.

The Prussians, as did the English, may gain their constitutional privileges through the war needs of their Sovereign. Thus the warcry of the once reactionary statesman to Germany will be, a "Liberal and United Germany!" He will crush the smaller States to elevate Prussia. And as all students of German history know, the greatest obstacles to German unity and popular liberty have been the great number of small Principalities and petty kingdoms. Though he advances his own kingdom in the interest of monarchy, and breaks down the smaller States for the sake of absolutism, he may be really working in the interests of liberty and popular right.

ENLARGING OUR BOUNDARIES.—Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN has written a long letter upon the line of policy which this Government ought to pursue toward Mexico. He argues against the good faith of the French Government in proposing to withdraw its troops,—which we think is entirely uncalled for in view of the recent declarations and measures of that Government. He argues in favor of material aid from this country to JUAREZ, and believes that the "American people would be willing to see thirty or forty thousand troops sent across the Rio Grande to settle the affair at once." The point, however, that he finally reaches is the proposed loan to JUAREZ, which he strongly supports, and desires that we accept as security for it, a mortgage upon a portion of Mexican territory. "We need," says he, "Lower California, the mouth of the Colorado, and, east of the Gulf, a small triangle, running back to Arizona; or possibly, (if it can be had), a line from Guaymas, on the eastern shore of the Gulf, eastwardly to the Rio Grande. It would give us the concurrent navigation of the Gulf, and the exclusive right to its upper portion." "Technically," he continues, "JUAREZ has no power to alienate or hypothecate any portion of Mexico; but a debt, due by Mexico to the United States, which she should fail to pay at maturity, would become, virtually, a mortgage on her national domain; a mortgage which *this boundary question would afford easy means of satisfying*, to the mutual advantage of both nations."

Viewed from a Mexican standpoint, we should not suppose that this line of argument would be considered very complimentary; but with that we do not propose to deal. In regard to the territorial question, we may say we have always considered it a great misfortune that in regulating our southwestern boundary, Gen. GADSDEN, or rather the United States Senate, failed to extend the line directly to the Gulf of California. A port on that Gulf would be of a value beyond computation to us; and this value we appreciate far more keenly now than we did at the time of the Gadsden Treaty; for since then the enormous development of our Pacific possessions has taken place. We suppose that at some future day this matter will be rectified without any unfriendly breach with Mexico. But at the same time we do not see any need for such haste as to forbid us waiting for a few months until the French shall have evacuated Mexico. The loan, or gift of money, will be even a greater boon to the Mexican Republic then than it would be now; and we shall probably be in better condition to furnish it then than we are now. The Mexican Government may be able to act with greater authority in the matter then than now, when there are two claimants of the Presidential chair, neither of whom has any support from a Mexican Congress; and our action will not then have the appearance it would have now of a gratuitous affront to France when she is attempting to conform with our wishes in evacuating Mexico.

RETRENCHMENT.—We are glad to see that not a few of the bills involving large expenditures of the public money, which were brought before Congress, and upon which preliminary action was taken, have been quietly laid to one side, with no prospect of being taken up. If Congress were to pass all the measures of that character which have been urged upon it, our national debt would be doubled before the close of the present session. One of these bills involved the expenditure of three hundred millions of dollars—a sum equal to one-tenth of the entire amount of the debt of the Government; another appropriated thirty millions; and there have been a legion of schemes requiring from a quarter of a million to several millions of dollars. Excellent reasons were urged for the passage of almost every one of these measures; and in each case it was proven how much the country would be benefited by favorable action. The reasoning in their favor would be perfect, if the Government had any other mode of raising money than by *taxation* upon the people; but as it has not, the argument is greatly weakened.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—The *World* is pleased to be facetious (so-called) over a typographical error in THE TIMES, whereby we printed Sckeuditz in Prussia for Chemnitz in Saxony. It is not to be supposed that our polylinguial neighbor suspected that these comparatively new German names could possibly be misprinted, although it had done the very thing itself the day before. The temptation to (attempt to) be witty, was irresistible, and the *World* did its best to improve the opportunity, with how much courtesy it is unnecessary to say.

Rinderpest, or Cattle Plague.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday (which by the way, I considered a valuable number of a newspaper) it is reported that a virulent disease is affecting and destroying the cattle at Pembina. There is some probability that this is the rinderpest, derived from the Russian possessions in America. The enormous fatality of this pest has been frequently mentioned in the columns of the TIMES (and in the issue of to-day) during the past year, but it is a singular fact that nowhere in this country has yet appeared a connected and correct account of it, which affords information of its true character. On the contrary, I find that every statement made in the papers of the United States relating to the nature of the disease I have seen is enormously erroneous. Take, for instance, as a proof and indication of my assertion a recent bulletin headed "Rinderpest," issued by the council of the New-York State Agricultural Society. It read: "We do hereby make known the existence of rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia," &c., &c., thus identifying two cattle diseases which really no more resemble each other than pleurisy and small-pox, or typhoid and dysentery. And again, "the period of incubation of this disease varies from fifty to sixty days." As the rinderpest frequently passes through all its stages to death in five or eight days, it seems inexpressibly sad that people who know nothing about it should be told as truth what is so very distant from it. The agricultural press of the country should have supplied this knowledge, but I think we shall yet have to look for it through the columns of the daily papers.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, R. A. B.

THE OLD WORLD.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ministerial Crisis in England—Causes of the Defeat—A New Cabinet or Dissolution—The War in Germany—Declarations and Proclamations—Italy Declares War against Austria—Victor Emmanuel and the Pope—Gen. Benedek's General Order—How a Short War is Possible—A Prussian Proclamation—Various War Items—Eulogy on Spain—Fenian Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday, June 23, 1866.

The Ministry, as I wrote in my last, was defeated at an early hour on Tuesday morning. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that the Cabinet had met and decided to communicate with Her Majesty. This may mean that they tender their resignations, or that they advise her to dissolve Parliament, but as it would not be good manners to tell what they have decided to do, the country is left in suspense. Then the Queen is at Balmoral, in the Highlands of Scotland, 600 miles away. Earl RUSSELL must go to Balmoral, and if the Queen decides to accept his resignation and summon Earl DERBY to form a new ministry, the gouty old Earl will be obliged also to put off to Scotland. But Her gracious Majesty, in pity to the swollen feet of her venerable servants may herself come back to Windsor until the crisis is over.

Mr. GLADSTONE has upset the Ministry—first by introducing a Reform Bill when it was not demanded, and then by a course of mismanagement that has frittered away and alienated a handsome majority. He has failed in tact and in temper. He has been overbearing and insulting. He has been rather a driver than a leader of Parliament, and he has trotted and whipped his team until it kicked out of the traces. The Government majority had been elected, after the fashion of English elections, to support Lord PALMERSTON, who was a Tory in principle, a Whig in practice, and a Liberal from policy. PALMERSTON was ready to pass a Reform Bill when it became necessary to keep his party in power, and not a day sooner. He managed to make the Radicals his allies, but he did not become theirs. Mr. GLADSTONE threw himself openly into the arms of Mr. BRIGHT, and he has been defeated. The *Times* and *Pall-Mall Gazette* insist that the Cabinet had no need to resign. The country and Parliament did not wish to be rid of them, but only to get rid of a crude and hasty Reform Bill. But the Government was so thoroughly committed to its measure—Mr. GLADSTONE had so often held up resignation *in terrorem*—that when the defeat came, on a point he had declared to be essential, there was no course left but at least to tender resignation. So Parliament is adjourned over to Monday, and we are all at sea. There may be a new Ministry—DERBY, DISRAELI, STANLEY, LOWE, &c. RUSSELL and GLADSTONE may be induced to go on, postponing the bill. Finally, there may be a dissolution of Parliament, an appeal to the country, and the excitement of a general election.

The point on which the Government was defeated is a very minute one. Mr. GLADSTONE proposed that the qualification for voting in boroughs should be a certain amount of house rent—not what a man paid, but the estimated fair rental of the house he occupied. The amendment carried in the House was that the amount should be that at which the house was rated for purposes of local taxation. It was only taking one column of figures in the assessment books instead of another, and the vote did not affect the amount of qualification, but only the mode of determining it. The House considered the rating the more impartial method, it being every man's interest to have his own rating as low, and his neighbors as high as he can get them. Mr. GLADSTONE might very well have accepted the amendment, but as he had carried other points by very narrow majorities, he probably thought he might as well be beaten here as elsewhere.

The *Telegraph* and *Star*, ultra radical, demand a dissolution. They are trying to get up great meetings. If the country really cared anything about it, great meetings would be its spontaneous action. There would be no need of advocating their necessity. The *Post* and *Daily News*, from different motives, hope the resignation of the Ministry will be accepted. The *Post* is disgusted with the radical element in and around the Cabinet. The *News* hopes that the Liberal Party will grow stronger and more united if placed for a time in the opposition. The feeling in the country, with respect to the foreign relations of the Government, is of a very mixed character. The *News* says a Tory Cabinet would have interfered in favor of the Confederates in America, and would now plunge England into a war in behalf of Austria, Hanover, &c., against Italy. On the other hand, Earl RUSSELL has such a habit of interference, that there is a fear that he would involve the country in war, in some

ony, Prussia has seized artillery, munitions of war, resources of every kind, and is even carrying out conscriptions to strengthen her army. She has seized the North—she hopes to conquer the South.

I had some curiosity to see the wording of the declaration of war which Italy would make against Austria. If you wanted Canada, and the Canadians wished to be annexed to the United States, and enjoy all the blessings of being a part of the great Republic of the West, and the British Government prepared to resist the annexation—which it would never think of doing, though we may suppose the case as an illustration—the framing of a proper declaration of war might be a matter of some anxiety. Well, Italy has given us a model in this branch of the fine arts, as in so many others; and here is the document, sent by Gen. LAMARMORA to the Archduke ALBERT, Austrian Commander-in-Chief in Venetia:

"The Empire of Austria has been for centuries a principal cause of divisions, slavery, and incalculable moral and material injuries to Italy. To-day the nation is constituted. Austria menaces it in continuing to oppress one of its noblest provinces. She has made of it a vast intrenched camp to menace our existence. The counsels and efforts of friendly Powers have had no result. It was inevitable that Italy and Austria should find themselves opposed to each other in the first disturbance of the peace of Europe. The military preparations of Austria, and its refusal of the pacific propositions of the neutral Powers, have proved the hostile designs of the Cabinet of Vienna. The people of Italy have risen from one end of the peninsula to the other. This is why the King, guardian of the rights of the people, and defender of the national territory, declares war against Austria. I announce it to your Imperial Hgihness, by order of the King. Hostilities will commence in three days, unless your Highness declines to accept this delay; in which case I beg you will have the kindness to give me notice."

To my thinking, this declaration of war, sent by a herald, and delivered with all the formalities, and which I have translated literally, is one of the most remarkable ever sent form one nation to another. The address of King VICTOR EMMANUEL to the Italians, on leaving Florence for the headquarters of the army, is only an amplification of the same statement. I have seen a letter from Rome which gives some curious particulars respecting the galantuomo, which are characteristic, and probably authentic. The King, before going to take command of the army, sent a special messenger to Rome to ask the blessing of the Pope. "Tell the King," said his Holiness, who has a personal liking for him, "that as he is under the major excommunication; I cannot send him my blessing, but assure him that he shall have my earnest prayers for his repentence." This was some consolation, and the King goes off to the fight further provided against emergencies, by being accompanied by a confessor, who is to attend him constantly, and who has full powers to give him absolution, notwithstanding his excommunication, if he is wounded and in immediate danger of death. As his Majesty is sure to be in the thick of the fight, his only danger is in having his head taken off suddenly, but that little risk he will probably run for the sake of a united Italy.

The three days expired on the 21st, and, as the Italian as well as the Austrian army was on the move, we may expect at any hour the news of the first great battle in Venetia.

The order of Gen. BENEDEK to his army has been sent me in a copy of *L'Opinion Nationale*, a Radical and therefore Prussian and Italian journal of Paris. It is dated at the Austrian headquarters at Olmutz, and I presume must be genuine:

SOLDIERS! We are on the eve of great and bloody events. Numerous and courageous as in 1859, you are ranged around our flag.

Soldiers! We have to repair before the world our former defeat, and to chastise an arrogant and unscrupulous enemy. I am confident that you will be equal to this task. In your turn have confidence in me, and be sure that everything will be done on my part to give the campaign a prompt and glorious termination.

We find ourselves face to face with an army composed of two bodies, regulars and militia, (*la ligne et la landwehr*.) The first is formed of youths who are not habituated to fatigue and privations, and who have never made one serious campaign. The second is formed of uncertain and discontented elements—of those who would rather overturn their own Government than fight against us.

The enemy has been so long at peace that he has not a single General who has had the opportunity of developing his faculties on the field of battle. Veterans of the Mincio and of Palestro! I believe that, directed by experienced commanders, you will not yield the past advantage to such an adversary.

On the day of battle the infantry will wear its light caps (kêpis) and deposit its knapsacks, to throw itself more rapidly upon an enemy overburdened with equipments. Each soldier will have his canteen filled with wine and water, and be provided with one ration of meat and bread. The officers will remove, before battle, every sign of their grade. Every man, without distinction of rank, will obtain immediate promotion if he distinguishes himself in battle. All the regimental bands will take their place in the rear to play our old heroic marches while the dance goes on.

The enemy has long boasted of the rapidity and sureness of his fire, but I think, brave friend, that this will not profit him. It is not likely that we shall give him time to fire at us. We shall attack him with our bayonets and the but-ends of our muskets. As soon as the enemy, with the help of God, is beaten and forced to retreat we shall follow him closely. You will rest yourselves in his provinces, where you will find the various amusements (*les nombreuses distractions*) that a heroic and victorious army will have so well deserved. BENEDEK.

If this is not German it ought to be, and it gives a good idea of the position and character of the two armies. It is a frank and soldierly document, and if Gen. BENEDEK has not issued it I should recommend him to do it without loss of time. On the whole, I think he has done so, and though it is said that his force is not as large as has been represented, I believe that it will be found very efficient in action. He has kept the secret of his position and movements, and wherever he strikes he will strike heavy blows. Silesia is a network of fortresses, but the Prussians cannot afford to be shut up in them and starved into surrender. The real work must be done in the field.

I read everything that bears the semblance of news. I study the maps with diligence, I converse with all the Germans and Italians I meet, and send you the result, not always in the orderly fashion of historic narrative, but as I am impressed from day to day. The war already involves populations of 95,000,000. It is not in the least improbable that it will engulf a hundred millions more before it comes to an end. Is a short war possible? Only on one contingency—that Austria is speedily beaten. If Italy can at once overrun Venetia, and Austria and her allies be decisively beaten and overpowered on the northern frontier; if the people of Germany accept the Prussian domination as the best practicable realization of the unity to which they have so long aspired; if Russia and England assent to the suppression of Austria and the aggrandisement of France, who will claim the boundary of the Rhine from Germany and Sardinia from Italy; with all these ifs, the war may not outlast the Summer. But I tell you frankly I do not believe in one of them; but it may very possibly be that you would rather have my facts than my opinions. Here goes, then, for the facts, which, for reasons already stated, are rather meagre.

The Prussian soldiers invading the provinces of Northern Germany, and wherever they may be able to penetrate, are furnished with a proclamation which they are to distribute among the inhabitants. It is a statement of the causes of the war, from the Prussian point of view, and the reasons why all good Germans should aid the Prussian Government in its prosecution. It says that the Germanic Confederation, after being for half a century a cause of disunion and weakness in Germany, has now made causeless war on Prussia, and by that act destroyed itself. Nothing remains but the living unity of the German nation, which it is the duty of Prussia to form and sustain. She demanded for that purpose the convocation of a German Parliament; that was denied; war was declared against her, and she has now to defend herself. She cannot suffer, at such a time, enemies or doubtful friends upon and between the frontiers. Her soldiers come as friends of the people whose territories they invade, and with whose representatives Prussia hopes to deliberate in the German National Assembly, upon the future fortunes of the German Fatherland.

It was reported that King GEORGE V. of Hanover had followed his treasure to England. This appears to be a mistake. The money is safely deposited in the Bank of England, but the King is with his army, which at last advices was hemmed in by the Prussians and not likely to effect a junction with the Federal forces.

The City of Hamburg made a sturdy effort to preserve her neutrality, but Prussia will have no neutrals about her. Those not for her are against her; so Hamburg and the other towns have been obliged to submit, and furnish their contingents. Hamburg has a Prussian garrison.

The only action of importance of which we have any account at this writing was a cavalry fight near Rumburg, between six regiments of Austrian and twelve of Prussian cavalry. The Austrians, it is said, were surprised, but made so good a fight that in less than an hour the Prussians were scattered. The details may not be accurate, but there can be little doubt of the superiority of Austrian cavalry.

Stade, a fortified Hanoverian town on the left bank of the Elbe, below Hamburgh, was taken possession of by a Prussian force, after a slight street skirmish. The surprised garrison was disarmed and dismissed, and the Prussians took possession of the spoils of the vanquished—21 rifled cannon, 15,000 rifles, numerous mortars and other war material. It is very clear that Hanover, Mecklenburg, the Hanse towns, and the whole group of Principalities lying between the severed portions of Prussia, are to be incorporated into the Prussian Kingdom, as well as Schleswig-Holstein, if she can carry out her programme, and England and Russia will stand by and see their allies gobbled up like so many oysters on the half-shell. At the demand of Prussia, most of these Northern Powers have recalled their representatives from the Frankfort Diet. The Ministers of the southern States have been recalled from Berlin. The next movement in the northern States, now held by Prussia in military subjection, will be to induce their people to repudiate their Governments.

Baden, from its outlying position on the borders of France, north of Switzerland, has hoped to be let alone; but Austria has informed her Grand Duke that he must join the Federal forces, or be divided between Wurtemburg and Bavaria, her nearest neighbors. Even at Baden there is no peace for the wicked.

England, it is said, has officially declared, through her foreign representatives, that her neutrality would be broken only in one contingency—the disturbance of the Eastern question. There her real interests would be affected, and those she would defend. It is said, however, that the English Ministers to the countries overrun by Prussia are directed not to recognize any authority but that of the Governments to which they were accredited.

Italy signalizes the beginning of the war by two acts, each of which may have an influence. The Chamber of Deputies has by large majorities passed acts to abolish religious orders in Italy, and to annul the election of MAZZINI. The former is an act of war against the Pope, the latter a complaint to NAPOLEON. If Mr. STANSFIELD, for being the friend of MAZZINI, was obliged to leave the British Cabinet, MAZZINI himself, condemned as a felon in France, could hardly take his seat as an Italian Representative. But it is not affection but policy which is the motive with the Italian Legislature. The Italians do not like France. The National Party hate her for what she has done and for not doing more. France gained their independence at Magenta and Solferino; that is a humiliation. She did not gain them Venetia; that is an injury. She keeps them out of Rome; that is an outrage. She took from them Nice and Savoy; that was a robbery. The Reactionists equally detest France for what she has done and permitted, and have little gratitude for what she has hindered or refrained from doing. It is thus, in this world, that virtue gets rewarded.

Switzerland calls out all its forces for the defence of its integrity and neutrality. All armed bodies are to be kept at bay. No arms furnished to either of the belligerents, who are now on three sides, and may soon surround its territory. Deserters are to be disarmed, and refugees imprisoned; but those who are not pursued will be sent home. A credit of 30,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of horses. If they are pretty good ones, this will buy sixty. The Swiss have the cheapest army in the world, and, for its numbers, one of the most efficient.

You will find in the journals the official statements of Prussia, Austria, and of the Diet, which takes a high and energetic, though formal tone. If you believe them they are all in the right, all acting in self-defence, and entering upon a most necessary, just and holy war. The King of Prussia, I think, protests rather the most strongly of the whole. They are all right and all confident, with the help of God, of a glorious victory over their enemies.

If you turn your attention from the great events transpiring and about to transpire in the centre of Europe, you may be interested in a little matter concerning the war between Spain and her ancient South American colonies. In an article in a semi-official Paris journal, the Spanish are complimented in the highest terms for their dignity, courage, and conduct, in their attack upon Callao. It was according to their French admirer, an unprecedented achievement for a squadron composed almost entirely of wooden vessels to attack and almost destroy some of the strongest fortifications on the American continent, and the Spaniards gave another evidence of that devoted and chivalric spirit for which they have always been distinguished. The article is a curious contrast to some I have read in English and American papers—but that is not all. It evidently has an object. Mr. KINGLAKE said the other night in the House, that Italy was a province of France. It has been for a long time evident that France meant Spain to be, if not her Province, her ally. The King of Portugal, however, is determined to maintain a neutral position.

I am at last able to send you some interesting Fenian intelligence. The Fenian drama of "Arrah-na-Pogue," as I have said heretofore, has been driven from the stage of the United Kingdom. Men are in penal servitude for less offences, and I do not know how Mr. BOUCICAULT has escaped. He has, however, escaped to France, and there, on Wednesday evening, his Fenian drama was produced with a success almost unprecedented. He brought it out with great care. Every scene was painted and every stage effect arranged under his own eye. Actors threw up their parts because the author insisted on having his piece played in his own fashion. Two scenes and a dancer of the wedding jig were taken over from London. The result repaid these efforts, and "Arrah-na-Pogue," or "*Jean la Poste*," will have a run of 400 nights at the Gaité, and make the tour of the provinces. It is for Mr. BOUCICAULT a real triumph, for he had a strong opposition, literary and artistic, but his success is complete and overwhelming. Every point tells, for the French have a traditional and romantic sympathy with Ireland, and no love for the English to mar their appreciation of a good drama.

MONADNOCK.

OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENCE.

The War Question—Audacity of Prussia—The Military Situation.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

The history of Germany for the past few days has been crowded with interest. In that time has been begun a war which, assuming, as it does, almost the character of a civil war, threatens to be bloody and protracted. Although it is founded on political questions, and is begun to determine political issues that debate had been powerless to solve, yet it can scarcely fail to escape attention that the parties are ranged according to religion,—Protestant against Catholics as in the Thirty Years' War—a war the most desolating and unrelenting that has ever cursed Germany.

The audacity of Prussia, threatened in rear by Hanover and the disaffected Provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, and confronted from this side by all the rest of Germany, with Austria at their head, is astonishing; if it were only in a good cause it would be sublime. Though these various Powers combined have at least 300,000 more men already in the field than Prussia can count, yet she sends her ultimatum simultaneously to Hanover, the two Hesses and Saxony, and, since it is not accepted, marches the second day after it, two hostile columns, one into Saxony, the other into Hanover, while she had already thrown a third into Holstein and driven out both the Austrian contingent of 3,000 men, and the Austrian Governor. Germany stands aghast at such an exhibition of boldness, and Austria, though it is now the fourth day since, yet stands still and wonders, and has not moved the headquarters of the army, or even thrown forward a detachment, at the last advices.

The succession of events for the last six or eight days is substantially this. On the 15th of June Prussia addressed notes to the Governments of Hanover, the two Hesses, and Saxony, proposing to them her ultimatum in identical terms, though prefaced by various introductions. The terms of the ultimatum were:

First—That these Governments should put their armies back on the peace footing of the 1st of March.

Second—That they vote for the calling of a German Parliament, the elections therefor to be ordered simultaneously with Prussia.

Third—That Prussia should be guaranteed her full territory and sovereign rights as proposed by her Ambassador in the Bund on the 10th of June.

This ultimatum, as sent to the Saxon Government, was prefaced by the declaration that Prussia was bound to regard the vote that Saxony gave in the Bund on the 14th, in favor of mobilizing the Federal army, to the exclusion of the Prussian contingent, as an act of direct hostility, and as putting Saxony and Prussia on a war footing, unless the ultimatum was accepted by the former. The shallowness of this pretext on the part of Prussia must be apparent to all, since she had already mobilized her whole army without consulting the Bund, and the world knows that it was done as against the Bund, with Austria as its chief member.

In his reply, the Saxon Prime Minister, VON BEUST, justly argued, and with curt dignity, that it was entirely within the competence of the Bund to mobilize the whole or only a part of its army, at its pleasure. He further reminded Prussia that the Federal Constitution did not contemplate any such case as that of one member making war on another, and that Prussia was bound rather *to* give an account to the Bund of her separate mobilization before demanding an explanation of the Federal vote which placed the Bund army on a war footing. He further objected that it was not competent for any one member of the Bund to prescribe the time for the elections, as Prussia had proposed to do. In all other respects, however, Saxony would accede readily to the terms proposed.

The perfidy of Prussia is shown by the fact that, without waiting for a reply to her ultimatum, and on the same day that it was sent to the Saxon Government, two columns of Prussian troops were thrown across the Saxon borders, one on the extreme east, which occupied Lobau, Zittau and Bautzae, and the other on the west, in the vicinity of Leipsic, extending on the railroad from Wurtzen to Dahlen, and cutting off Leipsic from communication with the capital, Dresden. At the latest date they had not yet had the audacity to occupy Leipsic or Dresden, though videttes had made their appearance at Meissen, fourteen miles from the latter, and skirmishing with the outposts had taken place in East Saxony. The column that invaded West Saxony numbered about 10,000 men; the strength of the eastern column is not given. The Saxons had evidently anticipated this movement, for they had already dismantled the railroad between Riess and Roideran, a space of five miles between Leipsic and Dresden, hung the railroad bridge over the Elbe at Riesa with pitch-rings ready to be fired, and sent off southward into Bavaria eighteen locomotives and a great gumber of cars. It appears that Leipsic has been left wholly without defence, as the few troops that garrisoned it were suddenly withdrawn southward on the 14th, and Dresden is scarcely better defended, since there is only one battery planted near the Leipsic depot, and one battalion of infantry and five or six squadrons of cavalry lying three miles and a half *south* of it instead of North, where the Prussians were expected.

The situation, then, is substantially this: The Army of the Elbe (the Prussian right wing) consisting of four corps, reaches from Erfurt to Goerlitz, confronting the entire Saxon border. It is commanded by Prince FREDERICK CARL, with Major-Gen. Von BOIGT RHEETZ as Chief of Staff. The Army of Silesia (the Prussian left) extends from Goerlitz to the extreme south of Silesia, and is composed of three corps, commanded by the Crown Prince, with Major-Gen. Von BLUMENTHAL as Chief of Staff. Another corps lies in reserve covering Berlin. Two columns of the Army of the Elbe, of about 10,000 each, have been thrown into East and West Saxony respectively, threatening Leipsic and Dresden. The Saxon army, about 50,000 strong, has fallen back from Dresden southward and formed a junction with an Austrian column at Bodenback, a little town just inside the Austrian borders. Meantime the Bavarians have sent up 40,000 men to the assistance of Saxony, and these have formed a junction with another column of Austrians at Eger, a town in the northwest corner of Bohemia, near Bavaria, and also close to the Saxon line. The strength of these two Austrian columns, destined for the invasion of Saxony, is not given. The great bulk of the Austrian army still lies in the interior, with headquarters at Olmutz, watching the Prussians in Silesia. The sluggishness of the Austrian Chief, Gen. BENEDEK, in allowing the Prussians quietly to overrun Saxony, while he remains comfortably in his quarters, is unaccountable.

The best estimates that I can obtain put the number of actual fighting men that Prussia has in the field at about 350,000; Austria, 450,000. The Federal troops will muster in an emergency 175,000, and of these Prussia will have to oppose at least five-sixths more than that; Prussia has 30,000 troops in Schleswig and Holstein, necessarily detached to keep those provinces quiet, and probably 50,000 will be needed to meet the "fire in the rear" of Hanover. An army has already invaded that State, and the King and Queen have fled to England. On crossing the borders the Prussians issued a proclamation, declaring that they would respect private property and would make no war unless attacked, but that it was absolutely necessary that Prussia secure herself against any attack in the rear.

Here in Vienna the war enthusiasm is great. Last Sunday, the 17th, the Emperor issued a spirited and nervous address to his people, stating that war was inevitable, and had even already begun, and calling on them to support him. It was posted in large placards in the streets, and was eagerly read by hundreds of thousands, who, from early in the morning till late in the forenoon, crowded around it. It was sent by telegraph to the Provinces, translated into Bohemian and Hungarian, and is said to have been received with great enthusiasm. It is too long for translation entire. It begins as follows: "In the midst of the work of peace that I had undertaken, to wit: the framing of a form of Constitution that should at the same time preserve the unity and strength of the whole Empire and secure to the several countries and peoples a free internal development, my duty as a sovereign has obliged me to call to arms my entire army. On the borders of the Empire, north and south, stand the armies of two enemies who are leagued for the purpose of destroying the rank of Austria as a European Power." He then recites briefly the history of the negotiations, and solemnly clears himself of the responsibility for the evils that will ensue in the following words: "So, then, the most unholy of all wars, that between one German and another, has become inevitable. To the responsibilities for all the evils that it will bring upon individuals, families, communities and nations, I summon those who have brought it upon us before the judgment-seat of History and of an eternal and Almighty God."

About the right of this contest, as between Austria and Prussia, there can be little doubt. To Austria must be given the well-wishes of all who wish Germany well, and who can undestand the baneful policy of aggression and injustice that for the time possesses the Government of Prussia. The people of Prussia are right in the controversy, and they wish no war; neither do the Austrians make war upon them—for they understand their sentiments—but upon the mad folly and ambition of Count BISMARCK and his little party of shabby nobility.

SEGREX.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Statistics of France—Annual Exhibits of Fine Arts.

PARIS, Friday, June 22, 1866.

One of the French journals recently published some statistical information showing the population, debt, financial resources and agricultural wealth of the United States. A brief *résumé* of the statistics of France, derived from authentic documents, may not be without interest to the American reader, particularly at the present critical moment, when the Empire seems destined to play an active part in a general European war, of which the opening conflict between Austria, Prussia and Italy is likely to prove the entering wedge.

The total population of France, according to the last census, (1861,) is 37,386,313 inhabitants, of which 10,831,425 live in the different cities, and 26,554,888 in the country. The number of births, annually, taking as an example the year 1863, the last return made, is 1,012,794. The proportion of the sexes was for many years 106 males, 100 females; but in 1863 it was reduced to 104.93 to 100. The number of marriages contracted in France in 1863 was 301,376, one-third of the persons thus united being unable to read or write. The average duration of life is, in Paris, 37 years 4 months; in other cities, 34 years 6 months, and in the agricultural districts, 38 years 8 months.

The Budget for 1866 was fixed as follows, by a law passed in July, 1865:

Receipts	1,851,706,848 fr.
Expenditures	1,841,040,414 fr.
Balance in excess	10,666,434 fr.

The principal sources of revenue for the current year are, according to the estimates: From registration, stamp duties and public lands, (francs,) 414,580,616; direct taxes, 317,180,000; indirect taxes, (in which figure the proceeds of the tobacco monopoly,) 573,038,000; customs, 155,694,000; Post-offices, 74,422,000, and the rest from different sources.

The appropriations for the current year are: Department of State, 3,092,400; Justice and Public Worship, 81,162,396; Foreign Affairs, 12,783,200; Interior, 52,682,415; Finance, 908,871,211; War, 361,029,223; Government of Algeria, 14,554,013; Navy, 152,451,482; Public Instruction, 19,918,121; Agriculture and Commerce, 72,429,953; Imperial Household and Fine Arts, 12,847,200; extraordinary, 149,718,800. The floating debt of France is 1,074,152,488 francs, and the consolidated debt represents a total capital of 13,026,510,613 francs.

To this may be added some interesting statistics relative to the City of Paris. Population, according to last general census, (1861,) 1,696,141. In 1864 the births were 53,835, of which 27,231 males and 26,604 females; of the total number of children born, 38,967 were legitimate, and 14,868 illegitimate. The number of deaths was 44,913, including one capital execution and two centenarians.

There are in Paris 56 barriers, 24 boulevards, 2,258 streets, 157 passages, 70 public squares, 35 quays, 3 islands, 22 bridges, 33,341 houses, 225,000 households, 25,500 shops, 388,431 metres of sewerage, (the French metre is equivalent to about 1 yard and 4 inches English,) 687 miles of gas-pipe, the consumption of gas having been, in 1864, 100,833,258 cubic metres. From Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865, there were constructed 3,351 houses, and 1,942 were torn down in the same period. There exist in Paris 637,369 lodgings or habitations, of which 29,963 are used exclusively for commercial purposes, and 80,000 are employed in the combined capacity of shops and dwellings. Of the total number of lodgings, only 17,040 are vacant, whereas, to keep the exigencies of landlords within reasonable limits, there should always be 30,000 apartments to let. The number of schools in Paris is 522, and of the pupils 104,540. The paupers enrolled on the registers of the twenty arrondissements amounted, in 1864, to 117,840. In 1864 the number of city omnibuses was 562 *per diem*, 48 on the suburb lines, the average daily travel of each omnibus being 97,237 metres, or 60 *miles*, the distance run by the 562 city omnibuses during the entire year amounting to 19,943,614 *kilometres*, or 12,464,758 miles. These omnibuses in the same period carried 93,279,721 passengers, of whom 53,814,766 were inside, and 39,464,955 outside passengers.

The financial estimates of the City of Paris for 1866 are:

Receipts	218,158,905 francs.
Disbursements	218,158,905 francs.

Of the receipts, 92,385,000 francs are derived from the *octroi* or city custom duties. The public markets yield 8,150,210; water rents, 5,803,344; rents of space on the public highway, 3,205,330; commercial taxes, 3,184,700; slaughter-houses, 2,355,000; cemeteries, 1,611,000; contributions and legacies for various purposes, 10,476,062; rents of city property, 1,083,332; weighing and measuring, 1,005,000, &c. The expenditures comprise 16,432,466 francs annual interest on the city debt; charitable establishments, 10,953,888; primary instruction, 5,207,309; public works, 23,681,252; national guard, 2,954,772; police, 12,636,546; collection of customs, 8,011,572; payment of municipal debt, 44,920,881; Prefecture or Mayor's office, 2,148,785; public works 61,248,011, &c.

The number of political newspapers printed in France is 330, of which 63 are published in Paris and 267 in the Departments. The number of non-political journals is 1,307, of which 703 are published in Paris, and 604 in the Departments.

I have not at hand at this moment any statistics on the subject of mental alienation in France, but it is a well-established fact that diseases of the brain have increased in the past few years in a ratio by no means of a character to reassure the Frenchman of the future. Every moment, almost, a mysterious finger seems to touch the invisible spring which instantly turns a man like other mortals into a lunatic. It has been noted by physicians whose attention is specially devoted to the study and treatment of brain diseases, that, in a majority of instances, mental alienation is caused by overwrought *ideas of grandeur*.

It would appear that there exists concealed beneath the waistcoat of weak humanity, (perhaps I should say French humanity,) a diminutive pair of Icarian wings, which hastily become developed under the influence of a superheated vanity; but no sooner does their possessor fancy himself prepared to follow physically the lofty flight of his imagination, than he experiences a sudden and disastrous fall. A favorite point upon which incipient madmen turn their attention is the Palace of the Tuileries. Not a week passes but several lunatics present themselves at the gates of the Imperial residence, and insist upon an immediate audience of the Emperor. One is charged with a message of the highest importance; another wishes to lay before His Majesty the story of his wrongs; a third declares that *he* is the true NAPOLEON, and the present occupant of the Tuileries an arrant impostor; a fourth represents himself as a traveling King, desirous of making a friendly call upon his brother sovereign—and so on. Some months ago, one of these demented visitors confidentially informed the officer on duty at the palace that NAPOLEON I. was not dead, as a deceived world had long been led to suppose; in fact, he was the identical Little Corporal, come to claim his rights, which would, no doubt, be cheerfully accorded by his loving nephew. This poor fellow is now the inmate of one of the asylums in the environs of Paris, but there is no prospect of his being cured. His peculiar form of hallucination maintains complete possession of his mind—or what once was his mind. He walks daily in the garden of the establishment, his hands behind his back, murmuring, "Upon my honor, this continental blockade gives me great uneasiness. Our importations of coffee have completely ceased, which is extremely inconvenient. I must try and treat with PITT." At another time he gravely scans the walls of the garden through a telescope, exclaiming, "I shall die of *ennui* on this wretched island. Send at once for Sir HUDSON LOWE; I wish to tell him what I think of him. Write, LAS CASAS!"

In the same asylum there are other patients, who fancy themselves Ministers, opening dispatches and feverishly writing letters, which they think are sent off post haste in all directions. The existing European complications have furnished the Parisian *maisons de santé* with two or three Bismarcks, a Gortchakoff, a Mensdorff and a La Marmora. Poor, frail, vain, demented humanity!

The Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts closed yesterday, after a moderately successful season of six weeks. Generally speaking, the Exhibition of 1866 was inferior to that of preceding years, a fact attributed to the supposition that the principal artists are keeping back their best pictures for the Universal Fair of 1867. There were, however, a few choice works, and among them may be mentioned a portrait by a young artist, M. GASTON JOURDAIN, which attracted much attention from visitors, though many would have examined it even more closely had they known the curious story connected with this painting, which represented the head of a handsome, intelligent looking lad of about fourteen years. Here is the story, which is strictly true: Visiting one of his friends, M. JOURDAIN accidentally saw this boy, who was a kitchen servant in the friend's employ. Struck by his juvenile beauty, the painter invited the lad to come and sit for his portrait. During the last sitting M. JOURDAIN casually asked his youthful model from what part of France he came.

"From the Pyrenees," was the reply.

"And are you alone in Paris," inquired the artist, "without parents or relatives to look after you?"

"Oh, no, Sir! I have an uncle here, who promised mother to take good care of me—though he hasn't been to see me for some time."

"Ah! And what is his name?"

"CASTEX, Sir."

M. JOURDAIN started from his seat before the easel, and, grasping the child's arm, questioned him closely. In a few moments all doubt was removed; his charming model was indeed the nephew of the wretched assassin who had been guillotined only a few days previously, for the cowardly murder of two innocent little children. The painter shuddered to think that the honest lad before him had been recommended to the care of such a monster. The boy himself, when carefully informed of his unworthy uncle's fate, fell to the floor in a fainting fit.

A woman who was a subject of curiosity in Paris 30 years ago, has just died, in destitute circumstances, in a miserable lodging-house of the rue des Postes, where she had long resided under a fictitious name. She was, in reality, the daughter of MOREY, the accomplice of the notorious FIESCHI, who attempted to assassinate LOUIS PHILLIPPE in 1835, by means of an infernal machine, which killed several persons of the King's suite, but left the King unharmed. After the execution of her father, this woman lived several years with an aunt, who bequeathed to her a small sum of money, with which she opened a wineshop in the rue Dauphine. During the Revolution of 1848 her shop was pillaged by the mob, which reduced her to poverty. Of late years she had earned a precarious subsistence as a nurse for the sick. At her death there was found suspended around her neck a crayon portrait of her father, nearly effaced by the lapse of years.

One of the Paris journals recently stated that the young Prince Imperial had manifested the wish to possess a complete set of printing materials, in order to learn and practice himself the typographic art. Some officious personage of the Court has had the bad taste to deny this report, in a *communiqué* couched in severe terms, and inserted by order at the head of the paper which had published the statement. There are numerous instances on record of Kings and Princes amusing themselves by learning various mechanical occupations, and, to mention only one example, there is still shown at the Palace of Fontainebleau a window-fastening made by LOUIS XVI. The profession of printer could reflect nothing but honor upon the son of NAPOLEON III., and might, at some future day, serve a purpose he little dreams of now.

RALPH EASEL.

VIRGINIA.

The National Express Company vs. Virginia Railroads—An Injunction Granted.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 5.

Judge CHAMBERS to-day granted an injunction in the case of B. F. FICKLIN, Superintendent of the National Express Company *vs.* The Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, Virginia and Tennessee, Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads, restraining them from carrying out special transportation contracts with the Adams and Southern Express Companies. The motion of the defendants for an order suspending the operation of the injunction was overruled. This decision is considered very important, as deciding the rights of railroads and express companies, and has greatly elated all parties interested in the National Express Company.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday was properly observed by resident and visiting Americans. The double-ender *Winooski*, now in harbor, fired a salute at noon, which was returned by the Citadel and flag-ship. British war vessels in port displayed American flags from the main-mast, as did also the American shipping in port. In the evening the Americans partook of a dinner at Halifax Hotel, Judge JACKSON, Consul, in the chair, was ably supported by W. D. O'BRIEN, Esq. After proper attention paid to the good things with which the table was burdened, a number of appropriate regular toasts were enthusiastically drank. After which eloquent remarks were made by Judge JACKSON, Mr. O'BRIEN, Col. BRAYTON JUES, Capt. KAUTZ, of the *Winooski*, and others. Among the guests were Capt. KAUTZ, Dr. FRANKLIN, Lieuts. WELLS and PALOK, of the *Winooski*. The union was a success.

A Melancholy Accident at Hudson, N. Y.—Two Persons Drowned on a Pic-Nic Excursion.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, July 5.

A sad calamity occurred yesterday afternoon. While a party was proceeding to Rogers Island on a pic-nic excursion in small boats, one of the boats was swamped two miles below this city, and Mr. FREDERICK GIFFORD, Jr., of this city, and Miss LOUISA MANLAY, of Ottawa, Ill., were drowned. Mr. GIFFORD was one of our most respected young business men, and the sad affair casts a general gloom over the city. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Patriotic Meeting at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, July 5.

The greatest meeting ever held in Southern Illinois, if not in the State, assembled here yesterday, and celebrated the Fourth of July.

The meeting was gotten up by the soldiers, and was addressed by Gens. SHERMAN and LOGAN, Gov. OGLESBY and others.

The procession took four hours to pass a given point. The number present was about 20,000.

A Disturbance at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 5.

The freedmen and soldiers engaged in a fight at Atlanta on the 4th, in which a few were wounded. The prompt appearance of the military prevented the disturbance from becoming general and serious.

Fire at Philadelphia—Firemen Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

MCFADDEN & BAKER'S saw-mill in the rear of Fourth below Race street, was burned this afternoon. The walls, six stories high fell to the ground. It is reported that several persons were buried in the ruins. Two firemen were carried off seriously injured.

The amount of loss is not ascertained.

LATER.

The loss by the fire this afternoon was $20,000; insured one-half.

MISSOURI.

The Conservative State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 5.

The Conservative State Convention adjourned yesterday subject to the call of the President and a majority of Vice-Presidents. Resolutions were adopted requesting Gov. FLETCHER to retire the troops which the late Legislature authorized to come into service to preserve peace, on the ground that it is unconstitutional to keep troops in time of peace without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded or in imminent danger thereof; indorsing President JOHNSON'S action in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bill, and other measures adopted by him for the restoration of the South to the Union; condemning the efforts of Congress to amend the Constitution while one-third of the States are unrepresented; protesting against the attempt to have amendments ratified by Legislatures elected one or two years ago; and heartily approving the course in Congress of Representatives HOGAN and NOELL.

The Convention elected four persons from each Congressional District, and nine from the State at large as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—among them Messrs. HOGAN and NOELL.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arival of Secretaries Seward and Welles—The Arrangements for the Fourth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 3.

Extensive arrangements are being made here for a fitting celebration of the nation's birthday to-morrow.

The steamship *Cumberland*, with a cargo of cotton and merchandise from Savannah, on the 29th ult., put into Norfolk yesterday short of coal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 5.

The gunboat *Ascutney*, with Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and Commodore RADFORD, Senator DOOLITTLE and others, arrived last evening from Washington on an excursion trip, to enjoy the sea breeze. The boat proceeded up Elizabeth River a short distance, and anchored in Hampton Roads till this morning, when she returned, stopping at Annapolis on the way.

Forney and the President.

The Washington *Republican* makes the following contribution to the political history of the times:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have been in the City for two days, and now write under an impulse which I cannot restrain, because I feel it to be for your own good and that of the country. I take it for granted that you are resolved not to be unmindful of your own fame, and that you will not allow your friends who heartily sustain your policy to feel that they are without your aid and encouragement, whether you are a candidate for President or not, and if you are not I shall be greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your restoration policy. You should not allow the great offices to go to indifferent men, or those clearly in the interests of your foes. I need not repeat to you that I am now, as ever, for twenty years shown in my writings, and since your great act of patriotism in 1860, especially your open and avowed friend. Where I am to-day my two newspapers, both daily, show to the world. Hence in what I now say, I speak no idle words, but mean all I say. The Collector's office at New-York is a post that you should dispose of outside of all politicians; not that I mean to defy them, but to select your own man, who should be free only to help you and serve the Government; one they could neither attack nor use. Such a man is ——, of this city. He was elected to Congress in ——, as a Democrat, but, like you, refused to follow the party in treason. He served a short time with great distinction, and resigned on account of ill health. He was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and won great applause. He is a very able man, educated to finance, intensely national, honest and independent, and could furnish millions of security. He has an organized mind; would make you a party or fight your battles single-handed. He is an Andrew Johnson Democrat, in short. I write in the knowledge that he would accept, and that his appointment would be received with joy by the whole community.

Yours truly, J. W. FORNEY.

To the President.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. NATIONAL, OF WASHINGTON.

The Nationals were the guests of the noted Excelsiors, yesterday, and were treated by them in a princely manner. In the game which took place at the Capitoline grounds the Excelsiors were successful by a score of 46 to 33, in a well played game. The Nationals were sumptuously entertained at the Mansion House in the evening. To-day the they play the Gothams, at Hoboken.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At about 8 o'clock last night JAMES BURNS, one of the workmen in the photograph gallery of PAUL ROSENACKER, at No. 51 Third-avenue, went with a lighted candle into the chemical room and carelessly dropped the light on the floor, which, owing to the highly inflammable nature of the material stored there, set the whole place on fire. The flames reached the second floor, occupied by JOHN A. RITZLER, who keeps a barber shop on the first floor and a wine saloon in the basement. ROSENACKER'S loss is about $1,000, which is insured. RITZLER loses $3,500, which is insured for $6,000 in the Peter Cooper and Astor, and $2,000 in the Tradesmen's Insurance Companies. The building, owned by HAMILTON FISH, was damaged about $500; insured for $5,000 in the Bowery and Greenwich Insurance Companies.

ACCIDENT AT THE FIREWORKS IN GRAND-STREET.—Last evening, during the display of fireworks at the junction of Grand-street and East Broadway, a number of boys ascended a wooden awning at the corner of Grand and Sheriff streets, when it gave way, precipitating the youngsters to the ground and covering with its debris a number of spectators who stood beneath. A woman named HANNAH GREUTJEN, residing at No. 42 Jackson-street, and her little daughter, CATHERINE, aged seven years, were badly hurt. They were cared for by the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct.

FIRE AT THE CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FRANKLIN STREETS.—About 1:30 this morning a fire broke out in the upper part of the three-story building at the northwest corner of Franklin and Greenwich streets. The lower part was the liquor-store of J. O'DONNELL, and the upper stories occupied by families. The fire was probably confined to the upper story, which was pretty much destroyed. Loss small; premises insured.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday over the body of MICHAEL SWAYSAY, a German, 52 years of age, whose death was the result of injuries received by a fall from the fourth story of a building in Seventh-street, near Third-avenue, where he was at work. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury.

FELL OVERBOARD.—At about 9 o'clock last evening, Capt. WM. MURPHY, of the brig *Mary*, of Halifax, while going on board his vessel, now lying at Pier No. 10 East River, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT scarce and firm; demand light. CORN active at 1c. advance; sales 200,000 bushels since noon at 75c. for No. 1. OATS dull; sales No. 2 Chicago 43c.; No. 1 held at 44c. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet and unchanged. PORK $32 50@$33. LARD 22c.@22¼c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; wheat, 19c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c. to New-York; Corn, 10c. to Albany.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm, at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 86 for No. 1. CORN active and advanced 2c.; sales at 57½c.@59½c. for No. 1, and 57c.@57½c. for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales at 31¼c.@32¼c. for No. 1, and 30c.@30¾c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 322,000 bushels Corn, 86,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 568,000 bushels Corn, 162,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT weak at $2 04½. CORN firm at an advance of 1c.@1½c. OATS dull at 35c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. flour; 87,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 5.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. WHISKY $2 27 in bond. MESS PORK $33; sales 300,000 lbs. Bulk Shoulders at 15c. LARD nominal. Gold, $1 52.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and 5c. lower. Old White Michigan, $2 90; new Amber, $2 25; Corn a shade better; sales at 66¾@67c. for No. 1 mixed, 83c. for White, 69c. for Yellow. OATS unchanged. RYE firm. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 5.

FLOUR unchanged; sales No. 1 Spring at $11 25; red Winter at $13@$13 25; double extra at $15 50. WHEAT quiet; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 33. CORN held at 77c. for No. 1 Illinois; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 12½c., Corn 10½c. to New-York.

What Mr. Clark Heard.

Mr. R. R. CLARK, of Chicago, gives the history of his adventure in the purchase of a sewing machine thus: "I examined all kinds, took lessons for a week on the '——,' *heard the Willcox & Gibbs denounced as 'worthless' in nearly all the other sewing-machine offices; nevertheless, I ordered a Willcox & Gibbs—took no instructions*—AM DELIGHTED."—[*Advertisement.*]

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Saratoga Springs.
Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Georgia Pine.
We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.
BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

What is Good Taste?—That which one person declares to be in good taste, another will pronounce to be the reverse. To save yourself dispute and vexation as to what is good taste in at least one respect, have your boys fitted out by Autler & Chaffer, who are the arbiters of taste in boys' and youths' clothing. They are selling out their entire Summer stock at greatly reduced prices for thirty days, to make room for their great Fall stock for the wholesale trade. AUTLER & SCHAFFER, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

This Article is Advertised in the NEW-YORK HERALD.—LEVETT'S SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

C.—Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple-flange Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c.; also, large assortment of second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*.") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

A Resolution Carried Unanimously.—Resolved, by the refined and tasteful, who give a true direction to public opinion, that Phalon's Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" surpasses all other modern perfumes, in the richness of its floral aroma and the tenacity with which it retains it.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Mexico is famous for its exquisite flowers, beautiful to the sight and delicious to the scent, yet the ladies of that insulted land prefer the perfume extracted by PENNY from the EGYPTIAN LOTUS.
For sale by all druggists.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TAPPEN—BUTTERS.—In St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 3, by Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., J. RUDOLPH TAPPEN and Miss ELLEN S. BUTTERS, second daughter of the late Archibald and Mary C. Butters, of New-York City.

WINSER—COX.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., HENRY J. WINSER to EDITH MARY, daughter of the late Henry G. Cox, M. D., both of New-York City.

DIED.

BRUCE.—On Thursday, July 5, at his residence in this City, GEORGE BRUCE, aged 85 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FARWELL.—On Thursday morning, July 5, GUY, twin son of Darius G. and Lottie E. Farwell, aged 6 months.
Funeral this day, (Friday,) 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the parents' residence, No. 58 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIELD.—On Thursday, July 5, CLARISSA V., wife of Robert M. Field, and daughter of the late Thos. Coles.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 17 Gilford-place, East 45th-st.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, JAMES HAYWARD, in the 42d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Stephen H. Cornell, No. 3 St. George's-place, East 13th-st., near 2d-av., this day, (Friday,) 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HAUSHE.—On Wednesday, July 4, HENRY HAUSHE, aged 76 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. C. Amerman, No. 72 Christopher-st.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 5, GEO. EDWIN HITCHCOCK, aged 4 years and 8 months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 360 Grand-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEVERICH.—On Thursday morning, July 5, at the residence of W. H. Bennett, Esq., New-Rochelle, Mrs. SARAH LEVERICH, widow of Samuel Leverich, of Elmira, N. Y., aged 86 years.
Funeral services at New-Rochelle this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, July 4, suddenly, at Albany, Mrs. ABIGAIL MILLER, widow of the late Joseph Miller, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, F. W. Haines, No. 252 2d-av., this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.
Orange County papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, July 4, Mr. SAMUEL G. SMITH, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 10 Madison-square, this (Friday) afternoon, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock. His relatives and friends and those of his son-in-law, William A. Odell, are invited to attend without further notice.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, JAMIMA BREVOORT, widow of the late Gideon Tucker, in the 81st year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WARREN.—On Wednesday, July 4, WILLIAM WARREN, aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., Metropolitan Chapter No. 140, R. A. M., and of Adelphic Council No. 7, R. & S. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 440 Canal-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WOODFORD.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday morning, July 4, after a lingering illness, LAURA E., widow of the late Rufus Woodford, in the 62d year of her age.

WHITBECK.—On Tuesday, July 3, after a short illness, HARRIET S., wife of William A. Whitbeck, and daughter of Abraham Voorhis.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Manhattanville, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad, corner of 125th-st. and 8th-av., to convey the friends to the Church.

WRIGHT.—At White Plains, on Tuesday morning, July 3, after a short illness, in the 14th year of his age, BENJAMIN D., second son of William and Angelina Wright.
The funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, at White Plains, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. H. Saulnier, the Acting Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of the death, on the 30th day of May, 1866, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of LOUIS E. MOREAU, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and late a resident of the City of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATHING SUITS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR, IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

SEWING MACHINES, EXCHANGED, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange any time within thirty days for any other machine, without extra charge, if not satisfied.
SIBLEY & STOOPS,
No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, COATED WITH SWEET GUMS,
Superior to sugar,
Free from taste,
Never sicken or gripe.
The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.
THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD, REGULATE THE SYSTEM AND PURGE from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all DISEASED HUMORS.
Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,
Edited by EDW. I. SEARS, LL.D.
The articles in the Summer number on Heine, the South American Republics, the Charlatanism of our Opera Directors, and Partisan Reconstruction, should be read by all.
Every business man—all who insure property, life or limb—should read the criticisms on insurance companies. Subscriptions $5 a year. General Agents, AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

BRADBURY'S SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer ARAGO, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BAVARIA, on SATURDAY, July 7, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 9:35 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:20 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

10 CASES DAMAGED ENGLISH BOOKS, BOHN'S LIBRARY, &c., just received from auction, selling for one-fourth their original value.
CHEAP AMERICAN BOOKS.

1,000 Good Books	10c. each.
2,000 Books—History, Biography, &c.	20c. each.
3,000 Books—Novels, &c.	30c. each.
4,000 Good Books	50c. each.

Catalogues free. LEGGATT BROS., 113 Nassau-st.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE, with valuable improvements, makes the elastic and most desirable stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra family sewing-machine. With all the attachments complete, including needle, Hammer, oil-can, &c., &c., and directions that every child can understand, $25.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the De La Salle Institute (Christian Brothers) at the Cooper Institute, MONDAY, July 9, 1866, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL........................$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, JR.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.

THE CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL........................$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866........................296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID........................NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope PIUS IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company

Daniel D. T. Marshall,	Wm. C. Martin,
Allen Monroe,	E. P. Beach,
Charles E. Noble,	G. M. Van Hosen,
Spencer K. Green,	Thomas E. Stewart,
Darius Clark,	

were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONFORMITY with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1865, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held on the 27th of June, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	107½	107¾	June, 7-30	103½	103⅝
Coupon, '81	107⅝	107⅞	July, 7-30	103½	103⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104	104¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	105	105½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	104	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	104	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111½
10-40 Registered	97½	97¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110½
10-40 Coupon	97½	97¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108½
Curr'cy Certifics.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	153⅞	154	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106½
August, 7-30	103½	103⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866.

RESOURCES—DR.

Notes and bills discounted	$3,049,166 24	
Indebtedness of Directors	179,245 08	
		$3,228,411 32
Overdrafts		1,002 87
Banking-house		175,000 00
Remittances and other cash items		844,601 53
Due from National Banks		421,315 69
Due from other Banks		278 65
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating Notes		1,000,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	$273,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	407,250 00	
		680,250 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	14,580 00	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	9,014 00	
		23,594 00
Specie		51,446 70
Other Lawful Money, viz.:		
Legal Tender Notes	$631,559 46	
Compound Interest Notes	1,190,800 00	
		1,822,259 46
Total		$8,448,260 22

LIABILITIES—CR.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund		1,145,985 57
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$900,000 00	
Amount outstanding		900,000 00
Individual Deposits		4,972,447 87
United States Deposits		35,505 21
Dividends unpaid		127,887 79
Due National Banks		250,662 52
Due to other Banks		3,206 26
State Bank Circulation outstanding		12,565 00
Total		$8,448,260 22

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of July, 1866. WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL,
[U. S. Stamp.] Notary Public, New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted		$1,236,514 25
Indebtedness of Directors	14,750 58	
Banking-house		48,000 00
Current Expenses		17,391 48
Cash Items, (including Revenue Stamps		113,632 46
Due from the following National Banks		27,954 65
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		150,000 00
Other U. S. Securities deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits		164,700 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		14[illegible] 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks and Checks		191,676 39
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks		2,036 00
Specie		17,255 70
Fractional Currency	$2,000 00	
Legal Tender Notes	341,470 00	
Compound Interest Notes	145,190 00	488,660 00
Total		$2,317,820 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus Fund		222,662 30
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$120,250 00	
Less amount on hand	60 00	
Amount outstanding		120,190 00
Individual Deposits		1,816,850 67
Due the following National Banks		178 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding		9,704 00
Discount		8,702 96
Interest		9,425 24
Profit and Loss		4,126 58
Dividends unpaid		3,445 00
Total		$2,617,820 53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this third day of July, 1866. EDWARD HALL,
[Revenue stamp canceled.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$1,219,703 24	
Indebtedness of Directors	$71,908 87	$1,291,612 11
Banking House	50,000	
Other Real Estate	13,200	
Furniture and fixtures		63,200 00
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)		247,857 86
Due from National Banks		51,789 85
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		270,000 00
Other United States securities		546,000 00
Securities on hand, New-York State stock		132,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$78,869 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	741 00—	79,610 00
Specie		13,288 11
Fractional currency	$367 53	
Legal-tender notes	445,027 00	
Compound interest notes	33,080 00—	478,474 53
Total		$3,174,619 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		160,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$242,000 00	
Less amount on hand	5,190 00	
Amount outstanding		236,810 00
Individual deposits		1,614,634 93
Dividends unpaid		42,990 25
Due National Banks		277,374 30
Due to other Banks and Bankers		11,808 75
State Bank circulation outstanding		17,067 00
Profit and Loss		13,934 11
Total		$3,174,619 34

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of July, 1866. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
[Five cent stamp cancelled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted		$770,872 49
Current expenses		3,608 01
Cash Items, (including Revenue Stamps) Exchanges sent Clearing-house, &c		131,406 96
Due from National Banks		23,197 27
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U S Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		300,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other U. S. Securities deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits		100,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	$6,529 00	
Notes of State Banks	401 00—	6,930 00
Fractional currency	6,688 00	
Legal Tender Notes	295,294 00—	301,982 00
Total		$1,687,996 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus Fund and profits		80,640 70
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$270,000	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits	$728,999 43	
United States deposits	181,937 97	
Due to National Banks	126,418 63—	1,037,356 03
Total		$1,687,996 73

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1866. RICHARD M. LUSK, Comm'r of Deeds.
[Five cent stamp, canceled.]

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. R. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD P. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 2, 1866.

THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $5,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of its similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

FOR SALE—TO BANKERS AND BROKERS—An elegant counter, with walnut desks and gas fixtures complete, nearly new, and in perfect order; cost $4,000; will be sold cheap if applied for soon, at No. 48 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

QUARTERLY REPORT—SHOWING THE condition of the NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK of New-York on the morning of July 2, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Temporary Loans	$39,575 00
Suspended Debt	2,500 00
Overdrafts	2,774 99
Furniture and Fixtures	3,000 00
Premiums	15,687 51
Cash Items, (including Revenue Stamps,)	44,037 27
New-York State Stocks	41,700 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	86,184 76
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation	101,000 00
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure deposits	10,000 00
United States Securities with Treasurer to secure deposits	80,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	68,050 00
National Bank Notes	14,554 00
State Bank Notes	16,164 00
Specie	7,310 80
Fractional Currency	1,341 71
Legal-Tenders	11,896 60
Compound-Interest Notes	147,330 00
Total	$663,106 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	35,000 00
Circulation	90,000 00
Individual Deposits	153,919 92
Due to Banks and Bankers	197,541 82
Due to Treasurer of the United States	37,937 43
Due to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Stamps	26,250 00
Profit and Loss	22,457 47
Total	$663,106 64

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, W. G. WHITE, Cashier of the National Currency Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. G. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 5th day of July, 1866. JAMES S. CRAFT, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$431,197 93	
Indebtedness of Directors	50,000 00—	$481,197 93
Banking-house		60,000 00
Premiums		15,500 00
Cash Items		26,734 25
Due from National Banks		28,440 38
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		280,000 00
United States Securities to secure Deposits		75,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		900 00
Circulating Notes of other National Banks	$4,240 00	
Notes and Checks of State and National Banks—in Exchanges	71,791 77—	76,031 77
Specie		13,771 14
Legal-tenders		198,290 50
Total		$1,245,825 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Surplus Fund	27,500 00
Individual Deposits	577,524 39
United States Deposits	102,546 63
Circulation	250,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	12,825 00
Due to National Banks	25,034 16
Profit and Loss	395 79
Total	$1,245,825 97

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1866. CHAS. WRIGHT KIRBY, Notary Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania and European Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, at the office of M. C. Hull, No. 288 3d-av., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose (if thought best) of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $10,000.
M. H. GRIFFING, CHAS. HULL, M. C. HULL, D. P. NICHOLS, F. J. JACKSON, } Directors.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, paying 10 per cent. dividends, 6th Railroad, and other City Railroad and Stock Bonds, also choice Insurance Stocks, all at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE CO. STOCK, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

$2,500 WANTED FOR A 3 YEAR 7 PER cent. first mortgage, on good City property, worth double. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,357 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo. Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, a Dividend of 5 per Cent., free of all Government taxes, was declared out of the earnings of the last five months, payable on the 10th of July next. The transfer books will be closed after 3d to 10th of July. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO., WATERTOWN, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of July next. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till the date of payment.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was duly reëlected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Treasurer for the ensuing year.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, June 30, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 16.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. G. BROWN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9. By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York, have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from five to five thousand dollars, payable on and after July 16.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK. 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz.: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.
NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.
All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen are requested to meet on FRIDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock, at Room No. 16 City Hall. MILNER IMLAY, JOHN STACOM, MICHAEL HALLORAN, } Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 11 East 38th-st., on the night of June 11, a GOLD LEVER WATCH, with gold dial, made by John B. Cross, London, and believed to be No. 2,094. Also, at the same time, a GOLD CHAIN, SEAL and KEY, with cross-bar. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on return of same to JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

About 600 bales and parts of bales of cotton, partly damaged by fresh water and saved from the fire at No. 9 South William-st.

Cotton in bales to be sold in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st. Immediately afterward, the loose cotton in Old and Coenties slips.

SALE OF MACHINERY, &C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:

Twenty-one rollers of rolling mill.
Seven nail machines.
One guide-mill, (complete,) 38 rollers.
Two bundles saws for slotting screws.
Two machines for slotting screws.
Seven machines for cutting threads.
Four oil retainers.
Two oil press rollers.
Eight pieces iron shafting.
Six sets couplings for shafting.
Lot of taps and dies for gas fit.
One box lacings, (leather.)
Three boxes belting.
One gun-screw machine.
One piece leather belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 8 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls gum packing.
Six bars octagon steel, (cast.)
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms: Cash in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.
By order of Navy Department.
JOS. SMITH, Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY, NASSAU AND PEARL STS. AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of George E. Baldwin, executor of Elizabeth Baldwin, deceased:

DEY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the brick building thereon, No. 59 Dey-st., south side, 48 feet west of Greenwich-st. Lot 21.11 front, 22 rear, 76.5 east side, 76.3 west side. Possession immediately.

NASSAU-ST.—The valuable lot No. 113 Nassau-st., running through to Theatre-alley. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1870; ground rent $1,000 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 front, 24.10 rear, by 102.8 south side, and 102.3 north side.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot No. 440 Pearl-st., east side, 155 feet north of Madison-st. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1883; ground rent $350 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25.1 front, 23.10 rear, 112.6 south side, and 109.9 north side.

Maps, &c. at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 3, 1866.

BY ORDER OF BREVET MAJ.-GEN. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of the East, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., a number of horses no longer required for Government use, viz:

1 Brown Stud (good size)
1 Black Mare, (good for breeding)
1 Bay Horse,
2 Gray Horses, (team)
2 Black Horses, (team)
2 Bay Horses, (team) and 1 Roan Horse.

Terms of sale—cash on delivery. For further particulars apply at the Barracks, or to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 6, AT 11½ o'clock, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
100 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtoly26

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION, in front of salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.
Regular horse sale days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE offer unsurpassed advantages in location, experience and business capacity to parties wishing to buy or desirous to sell horses, carriages, or anything pertaining to the horse business.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c. FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
A large Portland-make EXPRESS WAGON, in good order and but little used.
Also an OPEN BOX WAGON, in good order and used a few times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FRENCH nurses and seamstresses, or nursery governesses; also, a first-class Protestant infant nurse or for grown children, and an English chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; first-class Protestant laundress; understands fluting, &c.; all have good reference; no objection to travel, or go to any part of the country. Also, a first-class colored cook; understands her business in all its branches, baking, &c. Can be seen until engaged at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. A good selection of first-class help always on hand, for City and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman, in City or country, in a hotel, boarding-house or private family, as chambermaid and sewer; is willing to assist in housework and be generally useful; has first-class reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a situation in a respectable private family; she thoroughly understands Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 297 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress to growing child or by a competent person of plain education; a good family seamstress accustomed to the care of children, with excellent City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress or nurse; is accustomed to live in the country; most satisfactory references can be given. Call at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROESTANT girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in a private family or boarding-house; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND competent person, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small respectable family; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address A. W. No. 63 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $12. No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a willing and obliging woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; would do the general housework; has best of reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THORoughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 167 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as cook and to assist in washing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at her present employers No. 71 Madison-av.; good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD waitress; has been a year in her present place, and can be well recommended. Apply immediately at No. 13 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country. For the same call at No. 81 West 33d-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 193 Elizabeth-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—A lady desires a good situation for a girl who has lived with her as waitress and chambermaid, proving faithful and competent in every respect. Inquire for three days at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, without incumbrance, as practical gardener and coachman; understands both perfectly; the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is a first-rate laundress; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a young man of Protestant principles; understands gardening, the care and driving of horses, milking, &c., and is willing to be generally useful; has two years and five months' reference from his last employer; will be found a careful and valuable man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go in any part of the country; can give the very best of city references. Can be seen for two days at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage warerooms, No. 788 Broadway, New-York, or address JAMES, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; has best of reference from his last employer; reason of leaving in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address J. C., at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands taking care of horses and cows, and would make himself useful about a gentleman's place; the best of references given. Address P. M., Mr. Henderson's office, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objections to country; good reference given. Address W. H. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the management and care of horses. Wife as cook, chambermaid or seamstress; no incumbrance; good references. Address W. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener; understands both; will be found willing and obliging, and to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A PLACE IN the country as coachman or groom; is a good plain gardener; can milk cows and do general work; also can furnish good reference. Address D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and will milk if required, and make himself generally useful; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address L. R., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; the man as first-class coachman or gardener; the wife as good cook; understand their business thoroughly; have had many years' experience; best City reference. Address C. F. B., Box 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed in this country, as waiter; is willing to make himself useful; has excellent recommendations from the old country as to honesty, ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give six years' reference from his last employers. Call or address T. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VEGETABLE gardener, who fully understands his business and will be highly recommended. Address T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man; is a first-class servant and has good reference; country place preferred. Call at No. 371 East 8th-st., in the store.

DRUGGISTS—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY qualified, wishes a situation as dispenser in a wholesale or retail drug store. Address M. D., care of Joseph Oliver, No. 43 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND industrious man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a respectable single man; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the private stable No. 26 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 21 East 11th-st., J. H. BROWN. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a respectable single man, who is willing to make himself useful; has the best of references. Address Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class City reference; is willing to work for moderate wages. Call or address GERMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in the country as coachman and groom; is willing to do general work; wages moderate; can furnish good reference. Address G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; lived five years in one place; has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Call or address B. B., No. 305 4th-av., or Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 323 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; has first-class references; will work for moderate wages. Address ISAAC H., No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a respectable Englishman. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A FARMER—A RESPECTABLE married man who understands the care and management of stock, where wife or daughters would take charge of the dairy, calves, and poultry, a respectable, efficient man will find a good situation, commencing 1st August. Address, with full particulars as to age, experience, and references, Box No. 1,676 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, NEAR NEW-York, a young man to act as coachman and gardener; one about 20 years old preferred; must bring the best of reference from last place. Inquire at No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTestant girl as cook, washer and ironer. Those competent may apply, for two days, at No. 171 West 11th-st., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN with the best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED person to take charge of an extensive factory for grinding mineral paints in large quantities. Address Box No. 2,048, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR ARTICLES IN UNIversal demand in City and country; capital only $10 to $300. Apply to S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER. A steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Inquire from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 397 Grand-st., New-York City. Reference required.

$2,500 TO $3,000 PER YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of food, of daily consumption in every family; can be made in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour: no fitting up to be done. For full particulars address (with stamp inclosed for return) LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

BOY WANTED.—A SMALL BOY WANTED in a wholesale dry goods house. Address, in handwriting, Post-office Box No. 5,639.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS BOY. Address, in handwriting, Box No. 3,866 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in

Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway at Fulton-street is forty-four feet between the curbs. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS Indorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes.—JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
my 9-law10wW

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....16th Aug't.
Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17: November 1, 23; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ...Capt. BELLIARD.........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE...Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine.............$80
Steerage, with superior fare...............40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to —— Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND..............SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA..............SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK...............SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 7.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, August 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADWELL, from New-York, August 11.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, July 7, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodation for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......July 7
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......July 14
ETNA....................SATURDAY......July 21
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY......July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY......Aug. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TRIPOLI..........WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO.........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship, RAPIDAN, W. B. EATON, Commander, Will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent. No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA. ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander. On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.
For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS" FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship GUSSIE TELFAIR, Capt. B. C. DEAN, Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River. Sails SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER...............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA........................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st. The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.......................................$20
The favorite passenger steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 38 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 7.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 7, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 7th, at 12 M.
For freight or passage, having most superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
RALEIGH follows on the 19th.
Agents at New-Orleans: JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN., is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this house, have opened it for families and single persons; fine fishing, boating, &c.; carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad at Monroe, daily, except Saturdays, when they will meet the 4:30 P. M. train.
For further particulars address
M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, only a few moments' walk to the water; splendid sea bathing; fishing unexcelled; steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house; terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, ONE mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, mineral springs. Board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

SUMMER RESORT.—RIPLEY FEMALE College open for boarders until Sept. 15; accommodations superior; charges moderate. A few rooms yet unengaged. Address Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vermont.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 1, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 2, at 7 A. M.	Monday, 2, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 3, at 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 3, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 4, at 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 4, at 12 M.
Thursday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Thursday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Friday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Friday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 7, at 12 M.	Saturday, 7, at 3½ P. M.
Sunday, 8, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, 8, at 3½ P. M.
Monday, 9, at 1 P. M.	Monday, 9, at 4½ P. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies' druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and at Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Friday,	June 29,	4	P.M.	Friday,	June 29,	7	A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½	P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	A.M.
Sunday,	July 1,	7½	A.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	P.M.
Sunday,	1,	7	P.M.	Sunday,	July 1,	3½	P.M.
Tuesday,	3,	8	A.M.	Monday,	2,	7	A.M.
Wednesday,	4,	8	A.M.	Tuesday,	3,	11½	A.M.
Thursday,	5,	9	A.M.	Wednesday,	4,	12½	P.M.
Friday,	6,	10	A.M.	Thursday,	5,	1	P.M.
Saturday,	7,	1	P.M.	Friday,	6,	2	P.M.
Sunday,	8,	9	A.M.	Saturday,	7,	4	P.M.
				Sunday,	8,	3½	P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.
Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal......................$11 40
New-York to Saratoga.........................3 45
New-York to Syracuse.........................5 05
New-York to Rochester........................6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls. 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¾ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

The largest warerooms in the United States, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st., covering an area of 23,000 square feet. Entrance No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
Great reduction in prices. 800 carriages, all styles and qualities, at the very lowest prices.
1,000 sets harness, from $20 to $81.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE TEAM 15 hands, trot in 2:45; one team 16 hands, suitable for family or saddle use, very stylish; one fine 16-hand horse, suitable for family, buggy or saddle use, trot in 3:30; price $1,000. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, or at stable No. 288 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 47 CEDAR-ST.—CARRIAGES, HARness, saddles, &c. A large assortment of first-class work 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. Some great bargains. ROSS & TUFTS.

A NEW SHIFTING TOP BUGGY—ALSO, a light Rockaway, will be sold at a great bargain, at CROSSMON'S stable, 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, harness, &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., by W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

RESTAURANTS.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK RESTAURANT, Nos. 734 and 736 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, and formerly known as the Jones House, is now entirely fitted up and open for the reception of guests as a first-class French restaurant. The cuisine of this establishment is conducted on a liberal scale, and the proprietors are confident that their friends and the public in general will be pleased by favoring them with their patronage. LOUIS A. GEYER & CO., Proprietors.
L. A. GEYER, late steward of the New-York Hotel and New-York Club.
THEODORE SCHMALKOLZ, late steward of the City Club.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES' AND Gents' cast-off clothing for cash. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE RAILROAD LINE.

Change of hours.
On and after Monday, July 2, the new and splendid steamer WILLIAM COOK will leave the south side of pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1, North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the Baggage and Way Line will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point and Highland stations.
The Express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
J. PAUL, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Bart's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room; less to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Also lodgings 50 cents and upward.

$3.00—ONE OR TWO HALL BEDROOMS to-let without board, including gas and bath; house first-class; location pleasant. No. 183 East 19th-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK room and front hall bedroom to let, with or without board. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEVERAL ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE French plan, or with a private table, can be had for a party of gentlemen or a family where there are no children or other boarders. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's City Post.

BOARD WANTED—WANTED, BY AN EPIScopal clergyman, board in a private family, or where there are few boarders; location between 26th and 33d sts., east of Lexington-av.; references exchanged. Address, immediately, W. P. B., No. 128 West 12th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

SLEEPY HOLLOW.

THE RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE Is now ready for the reception of boarders, on moderate terms; located on the turnpike road from Catskill to the Mountain House, one mile from the base of the mountain and two miles from the Mountain House. Address IRA J. SAX, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TEN OR TWELVE persons can be accommodated with first-class board in a large two-story and attic double brick house, well shaded, with very cool rooms and good table, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y. House well furnished, including a Chickering piano. Excellent and noted lake fishing within 7 to 15 miles of the house; also a fine stream running near the house, affording ordinary fishing. Livery-stable in the village. Price for adults, $7 per week. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y.; 10 minutes' walk from depot and 1½ hours from City by Harlem Railroad; large house; rooms pleasant and well ventilated; beautiful and healthy location; churches, drives, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply to JACKSON HYATT, Mount Kisco, or at the carpet store, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO CAN BE accommodated with board with a private family half an hour's ride from City; first-class society. Any person who wants to get a first-class place for the Summer months will apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR 15 OR 20 PERSONS in a large farm-house, pleasantly situated at Northville, Long Island, near Riverhead; farm joins the Sound; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; terms $7 per week. Address S. BENJAMIN, Success Post-office, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PEEKSKILL—IN a large first-class farm house, on a beautiful farm; terms very moderate; good accommodation. For particulars apply to Mr. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A QUIET SPOT, within thirty minutes of the City. Apply to ROBT. S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of five, (at a farm-house preferred,) on the Hudson. Address E. C. HUMBERT, No. 18 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. This house has large, shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

OAK PARK.—THIS BEAUTIFUL MANSION, situated near Tarrytown, and standing in its own park, is now open for the reception of guests. Mountain air, modern improvements, liberal table. Particulars of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., or of CHAS. DE REVERE, News-agent, Tarrytown.

THREE OR FOUR DESIRABLE ROOMS with good board may be had in a handsome cottage residence, pleasantly located, near Newark; convenient to depot and within an hour of City Hall. Inquire of JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—DESIRABLE BOARD for a family or four adults may be obtained at a fine old homestead; high elevation, near the water and depot, and perfectly healthy; references exchanged. Address R. S. BITO, No. 18 Reade-st., up-stairs.

KAUTERSKILL CLOVE—IN THE IMMEdiate vicinity of the Catskill Mountain House. A few boarders can be accommodated in a farm house at $8 per week. Address KAUTERSKILL, care of C. C. Curtis, No. 41 Dey st., New-York.

BOARD IN A HEALTHY AND PLEASANT location on New-York Bay, 25 minutes by Central Railroad from Liberty-st.; dummy cars from Jersey City; boating, fishing and salt-water bathing at the door.
Mrs. CONNER, Salterville, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN Lake, is now open. A few more families can find accommodations by early application. Address WALTER R. JONES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 12½X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

John H. Selwyn..........Acting Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS of Miss Braddon's beautiful romance of AURORA FLOYD, with its excellent situations and FINE CAST OF CHARACTERS.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1866.
Last appearance but one of
MRS. EMILY JORDAN.........as.........AURORA FLOYD
and
MR. FRANK LAWLER..........as.........JOHN MELLISH
Last night but one of
AURORA FLOYD.
Mrs. EMILY JORDAN.........as.........AURORA FLOYD
FRANK LAWLER..............as.........John Mellish
Miss KATE NEWTON..........as.........Lucy Floyd
Mrs. SAUNDERS.............as.........Mrs. Powell
Mrs. H. BLAND.............as.........Mrs. Archibald Floyd
GEORGE H. CLARKE..........as.........Capt. Talbot Bulstrode
A. W. FENNO...............as.........Archibald Floyd
W. H. WALLIS..............as.........Capt. Samuel Prodder
J. M. WARD................as.........Steve Hargraves
J. E. WHITING.............as.........James Conyers
JAMES T. WARD.............as.........Matthew Harrison
C. H. ROCKWELL............as.........Lieut. Maldon
E. T. SINCLAIR............as.........Grimstone
In active preparation, Boucicault's great drama of the OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT of the popular Hibernian Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 6,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Myles-na-Coppaleen..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
In which he will sing "Limerick is Beautiful," and dance his famous Magillicuddy's Jig.
Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Hardress Cregan..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Eily O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn..........Miss Rosa Cooke
with songs, the "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl Milking her Cow."
Mrs. Cregan..........Mrs. Maria Wilkins
Anne Chute, the Colleen Rhuad..........Mrs. Mark Smith
Sheelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, AN IMMENSE BILL, commencing with the interesting Hibernian picture of IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
Concluding with the ever-popular HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........Mr. DAN BRYANT.
In rehearsal, Lover's famous drama, RORY O'MORE.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS. POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ON SATURDAY TWO GRAND CONCERTS. AFTERNOON AT 4½. EVENING AT 8.
Admission 25 cents.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Signor G. CHIARINI..........Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 10½ A. M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SECOND WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF SIGNOR G. CHIARINI'S SPANISH CIRCUS.
The marvelous Ethiopian Pupils, BELEN and TEODORO CUBA, in new and thrilling Bareback Equestrian Acts.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN, the Dashing Bareback Rider, and the Great Troupe of Unequaled Artists in original and novel specialties, entirely new in this country.
Extraordinary displays of animal sagacity by SIG. CHIARINI'S TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.
NEW ARTISTES AND NEW SENSATIONS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.

DR. A. ROSENBERG,
Who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weakness will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case. Addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 135 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 55 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 316 3d-av., near 24th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers; medicines for all diseases.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
A romantic Military Drama entitled,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
in which the popular actor,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
will appear, together with the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To be seen at all hours the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS,
Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
GIANTESS, FIVE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
MAMMOTH OX "REUNION,"
largest ever exhibited in America,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
A splendid specimen of a
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Monday, July 9.—OPENING OF SUMMER SEASON.
G. L. FOX'S GRAND COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON and Mr. THEODORE MOSS respectfully beg to announce a series of MISCELLANEOUS AND SACRED CONCERTS, to take place at the above elegant establishment every SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENING during the season, commencing on the 7TH AND 8TH OF JULY, 1866.
The following artists will appear in a new and brilliant programme:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violinist,
(Pupil of Mr. Henry Appy.)
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone, and Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist and Pianist.
Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Grand Piano and Mason & Hamlin's Organ will be used on each occasion. Tickets $1. For sale at the Stetson House. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8½ o'clock.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.

CENTRAL PARK.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. BALLOON ASCENSIONS. Prices—Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2. Evening, $2 and $1.
HARRY LESLIE,
The HERO OF NIAGARA, in his wonderful feats. Concert at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M., by HOFFMAN'S FULL BAND.
N.B.—READ THE BALLOON PICTORIAL. SEE OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.

NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, SUNDOWNS AND TURBINS AT L. BINN'S millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Great bargains. Straw bonnets and hats at half-price—immense bargains. Hats and bonnets, $1, worth $3. Real lace bonnets, children's hats.

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS AND PROPERTY OWNERS above the Central Park are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Adriatic Hotel, corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., to sustain the veto of His Honor Mayor Hoffman, and protest against the construction or operation of a steam railroad through 125th and Manhattan sts., and unite in making effectual our opposition to the laying of rails for freight, cattle or hog trains in any street north of the Central Park, crossing the grand Boulevards.
Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman will preside, and able speakers address the meeting.
JAMES DAVIS,
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
WM. H. HAMILTON,
WM. H. RAYNOR,
CHRISTIAN BRAND,
} Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of MORRIS & JONES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. WYMAN MORRIS is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm at No. 89 Beaver-st.
J. WYMAN MORRIS,
THEO. F. JONES.
JULY 2, 1866.
The subscriber will continue the general commission and brokerage business. Also, special attention given to the purchase and sale of petroleum and mining stocks.
J. WYMAN MORRIS, No. 89 Beaver-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEWIS, BOARDMAN & WHARTON expires this day by limitation.
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN S. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.,
General Partners.
S. FRAILEY SMITH,
Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 238 and 240 Chestnut-st., under the style of LEWIS, WHARTON & CO.
HENRY LEWIS,
J. FRAILEY SMITH,
JOHN L. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE W. DORRANCE and RALPH E. BUSH retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH,
GEO. W. DORRANCE, JR.,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., for the continuance of the business of the late firm at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
HERMAN D. ALDRICH, JR.,
JOHN H. BRADLEY,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BURKE, WOODRUFF & CO. expires this day by limitation. Messrs. ALBERT G. WOODRUFF and CHARLES MORGAN are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
CHARLES BURKE,
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
CHARLES MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fur, wool and straw hats, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st.
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
THEO W. MORRIS,
CHAS. MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SCHWEITZER & GRAEF, as importers and dealers in domestic and foreign hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., at No. 35 Beekman-st.
CONRAD SCHWEITZER,
F. W. GRAEF.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and style of H. W. BELCHER & CO., for the transaction of a general grocery and commission business, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
HENRY W. BELCHER.
WM. G. DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000, to take an interest in a manufacturing business (secured by patent) which pays 100 per cent. profit. The advertiser is largely engaged in the same business in the West. The party would be required to attend to the business in New-York and the Eastern States. The capital named would be expended and controlled by him in the prosecution of the business. Best of reference given and required. Address IRON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—A PERSON OF experience and position would like to put $75,000 to $100,000 capital into a well established domestic commission house, whose business could be extended by additional means. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TO MANUFACTURERS—Half of the patents in a portable steam cooking apparatus; also, a hop extracter and condenser, and a chemical extracter and displacer; also, a pocket rule and calipers. Address PATENTS, &c., New-York Post-office.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.; cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, the great Comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
For the last time but one as
POWHATAN.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS.
Previous to which the comedy entitled
THE NERVOUS MAN,
AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
JOHN BROUGHAM as McSHANE.
MONDAY EVENING, July 9, will be presented, with new scenery, costumes, &c., Brougham's great extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

S. S. SANDFORD'S CELEBRATED MINSTRELS BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
THE BRASS BAND AND KEYSTONE BOYS, BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS and DANCES.
Change of programme every night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OVERTURE AT 8.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK BUT ONE,
being the farewell performances in America, prior to their departure for Europe, of the
RENOWNED RAVELS.
FRIDAY, July 6,
AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL BILL,
for the only benefit of
FRANCOIS RAVEL.
First time in several years of the
ELOPEMENT.
FRANCOIS..........as..........Nicholas
GABRIEL..........as..........Laurand
Signorina Pepita, M. Van Hamme, &c.
First time in many years of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Albino..........by..........FRANCOIS RAVEL
Don Falchio..........by..........GABRIEL RAVEL
Sambino, a negro..........by..........YOUNG AMERICA
Pongo..........by..........PAUL MARTINETTI
The rest of the characters by the full Company.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
FRANCOIS..........as..........Jacques Strop
ANTOINE..........as..........Robert Macaire
SATURDAY,
Last night of the
GOLDEN EGG, JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT,
SPANISH BALLET and TRAPEZE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn..........Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
invented and executed by
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.
First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer,
SENORITA ROSITA.
First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the
BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS.
THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.
First appearance here of
MONS. HENRI AGOUST.
By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their
THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.
Wonderful feats on the
HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.
To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled
WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

ELM PARK,

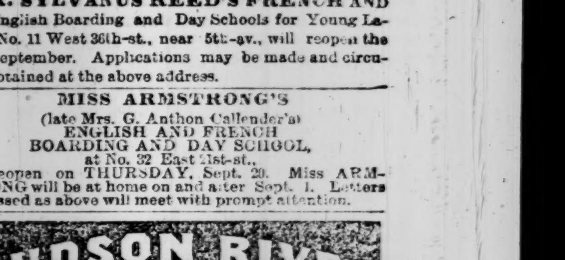
8th-av., corner of 92d-st.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 7, 1866.
In consequence of the great success that attended the First Aeronautic Ascent of
MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY,
with his wonderful
MONGOLFIER, or FIRE BALLOON,
He will make a Second
VOYAGE TO THE CLOUDS,
when he will execute a variety of daring evolutions, suspended to a
SLENDER TRAPEZE.
Many would-be gymnastic aeronauts announce a variety of wonders to be performed in mid-air, but Mons. BUISLAY is the only aeronaut who
EXECUTES THEM
without the aid of retarding ropes, or even a car. Mons. BUISLAY'S balloon is, when cut loose, entirely at the mercy of the elements, and is pronounced the
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
During the afternoon the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY
will appear, performing a variety of
MOST STARTLING ACTS.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

(late Mrs. G. Anthon Callender's)
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.



AT $20—PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.; bookkeeping lessons unlimited, $20; ladies' writing lessons, $2; English and commercial branches, $5 to $10. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Teacher of Commercial branches wanted at No. 62 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEpartment, or as educational correspondents throughout the country. For teachers, schools or pupils call or address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

A STUDENT WOULD LIKE AN ENgagement during the Summer as tutor in a family going into the country. Address J. F. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. For reference as to capability, he refers to Hon. Samuel J. Booth, Mayor of Brooklyn; Mr. Thomas W. Fields, of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors; Mr. Porter Fitch, No. 16 Park-place, or Mr. Ed. Bush, Principal of School No. 3, Brooklyn, E. D.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY, REFINED AND THOROUGHLY educated is desirous of obtaining a position in a family or school, as teacher of the English branches; she has had experience in housekeeping, and is willing to make herself generally useful; reference exchanged. Address Miss ELIZA DARR, Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs, Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.
M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.
They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.
Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARION PIANO-FORTE.—MANNER & CO., No. 187 Bowery, are now prepared to furnish at retail or to the trade, their various styles of grand, square and upright Arion piano-fortes, with their new scales and all recent improvements. These pianos are constructed of the best selected and thoroughly-seasoned material, and are warranted in every respect equal to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order, with any style of case desired. Old pianos taken in exchange and to rent. Manufactory and warerooms No. 187 Bowery, near Delancey-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS CHEAP FOR CASH, TO LET, and sold on monthly payments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

FINEST QUALITY OF GENUINE ITALian violin and guitar strings from Rome, Padua and Naples. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place.

SEARCHERS AFTER TRUTH.

How the Spirits Raise Pianos (Aided by Knees of Flesh and Blood)—How Ropes are Untied, Unless They are Tied Too Tightly.

An Evening with Goodwin and Miss Van Wie—A Disgusted Audience Demand Their Money and Leave.

FINAL FIZZLE OF THE GREAT REFORMER.

A select audience of nineteen assembled at a hall on Broadway, paying half a dollar admittance fee for the privilege of sweltering in an unventilated garet, and "searching after truth."

GOODWIN, of sundry notorieties, was the apostle who was to lead them, and Miss VAN WIE, the fainter of last Sunday night, the happy medium.

A greater abortion in the way of entertainment was never seen, a more unmitigated and wholesale defamer of Press and public was never heard, greater heat was never endured. GOODWIN, fan in hand, ascended the platform, and after an address lasting perhaps three-quarters of an hour, in which nonsense and bad grammar strove hard for the mastery, announced that Miss VAN WIE, who was a very poor player on the piano, would come forward and perform. Miss VAN WIE, tall, lank, nervous and sleepy, did come forward and convinced the audience in about thirty seconds that she *was* a very poor player, during which time the

PIANO WAS LIFTED

from the floor, keeping time with its fore legs to the wretched playing of the medium.

"Wonderful," said an old gentleman with a dyed moustache; "Look at that," said a middle aged searcher after truth.

A gentleman suggested that it would be more convincing if Miss VAN WIE should stand while playing, so that her knees could not come in contact with the piano. To this GOODWIN objected, and Miss VAN WIE retired, whereupon the aforesaid sceptic took a seat at the piano, put *his* legs under it, and raised the piano exactly as the lady had done before him.

"*Not* so very wonderful, after all" said the old gentleman; "Not so much to see as we thought," said the middle-aged searcher. Thus was exploded the first of GOODWIN's nonsense. He then said, after a second tirade of abuse and blackguardism, that if a Committee could be appointed Miss VAN WIE would go into the cabinet, be tied, put into a bag nailed to the floor, and after a brief shutting out would be untied and freed by the spirits.

From the first it was evident that the fellow did not intend to have a performance. He objected to every name that was suggested unless the individual named was one of his circle of "searchers," or expressed himself unwilling to serve. The ladies were few in number, and for a long time it was difficult to secure two who would consent to examine Miss VAN WIE—a circumstance not at all singular or remarkable, all things considered. Finally two were chosen—one the same who served last Sunday evening, the wife of a medical "searcher," the other a stranger, and both unexceptionable. They retired, and during their absence the final scene occurred—a scene which should convince every honest man and decent woman that this is no place for them. Name after name was suggested by the audience, but to none of them would GOODWIN yield an acceptance. Standing insolent and opinionated on his platform, he seemed the very essence of all that is low and vulgar, using language concerning the Press and the public at once disgraceful and disgusting, and seemingly bent on one of two things—first, to break up in a row, or, second, to dismiss the audience without a performance.

After a very long struggle, the audience took the only two men GOODWIN would accept—one an elderly gentleman of dignified presence and intelligent look, who thought he could tie a knot, the other a member of the City Press. Both preferred that other selections should be made, but GOODWIN was pig-headedly obstinate, and they yielded.

The status then became interesting. The audience knew that the whole thing had proved a farce and a humbug last Sunday night, and were determined to watch their Committee, who, in turn, were bound to closely watch each other. They examined the cabinet, and reported favorably. They were ready for the medium, when GOODWIN produced a dirty piece of paper, and in an offensively arrogant tone directed them to put down their names. This was decidedly cool and somewhat absurd, considering the fact that he had himself chosen them, knowing their names as well as he did his own. He, however, insisted, and became so pertinaciously abusive in his language and manner that it was only by the exercise of the most Job-like patience that the gentlemen preserved their temper and refrained from chastising him then and there.

It is idle to say more. He was determined, having discovered that his committee were men who would expose him as before, that there should be no exhibition and chose the easiest way out of a bad box.

In conclusion his audience demanded their money, took it and left.

If anybody wants to pay fifty cents for nothing; if any one is anxious to sit on a no-backed bench three or four hours with nothing to see; if any one is eager for a sweat bath unequaled by any vapor bath in the City; if any one wants to hear bad grammar, abuse of everybody and everything by a practiced and vulgar tongue; if any one desires to be convinced of the utter absurdity of the *seance* demonstration, he has only to patronize this man.

Two policemen are detailed to protect this fellow in his tomfoolery. Last night Officers LINDEN, No. 187, and DONNAHUE, No. 1,825, sat there, disgusted and sleepy, from 7½ o'clock until after 10, and on Sunday night it was not far from midnight when the officers on duty were relieved from this unnecessary work. We submit to all honest men that truth can be found much more readily elsewhere, and to decent women that this hall is no place for them or their families.

THE FIREWORKS.

How the Fifth Paid the Debt of the Fourth—Twenty-five Thousand People Gathered in the Park—A Brilliant Display and Some Comments Thereon—The Thirsty Thousands and What they Did with their Throats—Lots of Fun and No Fizzle.

Among the crowds who, on the evening of the Fourth, gathered at the different points of the City around the gaunt skeleton woods of which, with the dark, were to burst into burning life, there were not a few grumblers when the news went round that the display had been postponed. As the rain-storm had passed rapidly away with the daylight, giving place to a night of that kind exactly which pyrotechnists wish for their exhibitions, it was still hoped by many that the Fourth would not pass away without its grand *finale*. But, as the pieces had been taken down for protection during the storm, and there was but little daylight left when the rain had ceased, it would have been a difficult task, and one too uncertain in its results, to put them up again; so the artists in fire concluded it to be wiser to let the grumblers sleep on their dudgeon, rather than merit the general contempt by a fizzle.

This was well done, as there were many old children and young ones who were caught napping by the rain-storm in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, and who got so thoroughly drenched before they found whether that all their lively hopes of seeing the fireworks were drowned for that evening. To these, at least, the news of the postponement was welcome, as it was to thousands of others, who, exhausted by the excessive heat of the day, could not have been coaxed to budge from their easy-chairs, or their corner on the parlor carpet, or their especial steps upon the stoops, by any display of fireworks, unless it had its origin and growth in their own establishments, and that it grew too hot therein to be wholesome. Everything told the postponement was a good thing. We all of us had as much labor on the Fourth as was safe for us, with the thermometer at ninety-five. It was a wise thing, and better for our digestion to keep a *bonne bouche* for the evening after.

The crowds which gathered, last evening, at the different points long before the daylight died away, by far exceeded in number the expectants of the evening before. The evening was so unquestionably fine that everybody knew that the fireworks must come off, so everybody and the babies turned out in consequence.

The following exhibition was given at Madison, Tompkins and Jackson squares, and at the several other, less important, points before mentioned.

1. Chinese Bower.
2. Yew Tree.
3. Zania Peruvian.
4. Tribute to Ceres.
5. Kaleidoscope.
6. Union Star.
7. Persian Rose.
8. Egyptian Pyramid.
9. Star of America.
10. Star of Independence.
11. Mexican Sun.
12. Paris Frolic.
13. Scroll Quadrille.
14. Cascade.
15. Passion Flower.
16. Saturn and his Satellites.
17. Temple of Liberty.

Bands of music, of course, discoursed at each place in the highly spirited manner to which they are addicted in out-door performance. Rockets, bluelights, Roman-candles, and the universal crackers were fully contributed by the out-siders—keeping up the stream between the pieces and everything went off so well at every point that the grumblers of the evening before went home with the corners of their mouths turned up. "Ain't it jolly," said a precious Johnnie to his doting parent, "They've put two fors in this July!"

The great display of the evening, however, was at the City Hall, and so great was the jollification there that the brown-stone Hindoo idol in the Park looked happy for the first time since his installation, as the lights and shadows played upon his nameless face. In the following order the pieces were set off:

1. Celestial Globe.
2. Illuminated Yew Tree.
3. Zeana Peruvia, or the Peruvian Cross.
4. Indian Palmetto.
5. Tribute to Ceres.
6. Kaleidoscope.
7. Union Star.
8. Persian Rose.
9. Egyptian Pyramids.
10. Star of Independence.
11. Shield of our Union.
12. Japanese Glory.
13. Fairie's Frolic.
14. School Quadrille.
15. Saturn and his Satellites.
16. Music Piece.
17. Ladies' Waterfall.
18. Passion Flower.
19. Grand finale: The Temple of Washington.

We do not remember upon any previous occasion having seen so many well-pleased people. In the City Park the gathering within the inclosure must have numbered at least 25,000, while Broadway was lined from the Astor House to the utmost seeing limit toward the Hall. In the same fashion the crowd mustered along Park-row, jamming up every angle of Printing House-square. The roofs of the buildings overlooking the scene were dotted over with figures, which at each pyrotechnic burst stood out in bold relief against the dark background of moonless sky. Venders of lemonade and various indescribable beverages manufactured on the spot plied a busy trade both within and without the railings, for the night was hot, oh very hot, and the thirsty ones were legion. The Pewter Mug must have been well nigh drained, and Tammany bled freely for the Sachems. Rocket after rocket was followed by the universal "Ah!" and the elaborate pieces calling for more expressive admiration, received them in the shape of "Oh! isn't that sweet"—from bib and tucker, and "ain't it jolly" from the restless tenants of pantaloons. A favored few hung out of the windows of the surrounding buildings, and others, perhaps still more favored, took it easy in their carriages, many of which encroached upon the parade ground in the park in a most unmannerly way of shutting out the view of those unfortunate enough to be jammed in behind. This trespass of the favored few gave occasion for frequent lingual explosions of a highly democratic character from the crowd, which of course were met with the silent scorn they merited, yet it is just possible that the carriage folk would have been quite as comfortable had they staid outside, or condescended to come inside on foot.

The display was all that was promised for it—one of the finest ever given in the Park—being a success from beginning to end. The grand *finale*—the Temple of Washington, bearing the emblazoned motto over its portal, "The Father of our Country"—was a work of great artistic skill. Its beauty, unhappily, was somewhat hidden (as what temple of liberty has not occasionally?) by a cloud. There was not wind enough to carry off the dense vapor which accompanied the display, so that it was only toward the close of its brilliant career that it was seen to full advantage.

We cannot reflect on Mr. EDGE for this; although enterprising enough to give the Fourth its customary pyrotechnic honors upon trust, it is without the reach of all the gentleman's available funds to "raise the wind" for all his fellow-citizens. Nevertheless, even without the puff desirable, the affair closed gloriously, ending an exhibition which gave delight to all.

ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.

Gymnastics in the Clouds—Acrobatic Performances vs. a Rain Storm—A Drop too Much, and a Fall into the River.

On the afternoon of the Fourth Mons. AUGUSTE BUISLAY, of the gymnastic troupe, whose elegant and graceful execution of the most difficult gymnastic feats at the New Bowery Theatre have been attracting large and enthusiastic audiences for the past two weeks, was advertised to make a balloon ascension from Elm Park. Not only was he to ascend skyward, but during his rise and progress he was to execute in mid air, upon a *trapeze* pendent from the balloon, some of the most difficult feats peculiar to his profession. The ascent was made and the feats performed in accordance with the programme, but a *denouement* was provided not set down in the bills, which very nearly cost the daring aeronaut his life. His balloon, which is of the genus Montgolfer, differs from those we are accustomed to seeing somewhat in its construction, but especially in the manner in which it is filled. It is constructed of water-proof material, chemically prepared, and is arranged with parachutes at the point of its greatest bulge, which are closed during the ascent, but expanded when the gas is allowed to escape and so retard the machine in its descent, bringing it to the ground with a light and easy motion. The balloon is eighty feet in circumference, and is filled with rarified air, made by burning straw and other light inflammable substances beneath it. When filled and loosed from its bonds it springs into the air like a shot from a gun, and in the winking of an eye is hundreds of feet in the air, carrying with it whatever is bravo or foolhardy enough to accompany it in its heavenward flight. Below this ball of rarefied air hangs the *trapeze* on which the gymnast performs his wonderful feats. This is simply the ordinary two pieces of pendant rope, supporting a wooden bar, similar to the apparatus to be found in every circus and every gymnasium.

On the afternoon of the Fourth the Montgolfer was duly filled in the presence of a large crowd at Elm Park, and notwithstanding the threatened storm and the counseling of his friends, the intrepid Frenchman resolved to carry out to the letter his announcements. Accordingly, at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, he mounted the *trapeze*, and giving the word to cut the balloon loose, was speedily flying upward with great velocity. From the moment of leaving *terra firma* the gymnast could be seen executing his perilous feats upon the slender bar—feats of agility, strength and dexterity which usually make an audience shriver with fright when performed within a few feet of the ground. As long as the eye could see him, he continued gyrating and poising upon his dangerous perch, and it was almost a relief when he disappeared from view, and his perilous situation no longer made itself felt to those who witnessed the start. The balloon ascended to a height of about 7,000 feet, drifting gradually toward the Jersey shore, At this height, only about two-thirds of the altitude usually obtained, the balloon became stationary for a few moments, and then began to descend. This was owing to the dampness of the atmosphere—a severe rain storm then prevailing, which served to render dense the hot air with which the balloon was inflated, and finally to render inoperative its sustaining qualities. The machine began to descend gradually, acquiring increased velocity with each foot of space it traversed, until it finally began to descend as a lump of lead, retarded only inits downward course by the parachutes attached to it. It soon became apparent to Monsieur BUISLAY that he had lost all control of his apparatus, and that he must look to his individual safety when nearing the earth again. Most fortunately for him, the storm was driving him over the surface of the Hudson River in a northerly direction. Fearing the balloon would strike the water and entangle him in its meshes, he, when sixty feet in the air, sprang from the *trapeze*, cleaving the air like a rocket in his descent, and striking the water feet foremost disappeared beneath the surface. This involuntary bath was taken near the Jersey shore, and was witnessed by several persons who were sailing near the spot. Some of these hastened toward the place, but others, less humane, proceeded on their way, apparently not caring for the life of a human being. Young BUISLAY on coming to the surface after his first plunge, being a fine swimmer as well as gymnast, struck out manfully for the New-York shore. The wind and tide were proved almost too much for him, however, and had not Mr KIATOR, of the Claremont Garden, reached him as soon as he did, he must have been drowned. Mr. KIATOR, on first seeing the difficulty in which the balloonist was placed, had hastened to launch his boat and be ready to render such assistance as might be required. When he reached young BUISLAY that gentleman was nearly exhausted, by his efforts at both flying and swimming. He was taken to the shore, and a few drops of stimulating beverage served to restore him to his acrobatic self. Efforts were at once made to secure the unruly balloon, which had meantime quietly descended into the river, and the monster was finally landed, wet and obstinate, but uninjured.

Monsieur BUISLAY is in no wise discouraged by this narrow escape from drowning, but will, on Saturday next, repeat the experiment. As there is every prospect of his disappearing beneath the river for good and all, or dashing his brains out on some convenient rock, or breaking his neck in some way, there will doubtless be a large crowd to witness the pleasant performance.

Exercises of Grammar School No. 39.

The scholars of Grammar School No. 39, of which Mr. JACOB S. WARNER is principal, celebrated the Fourth at Mount Morris Square on Wednesday, nearly 4,000 persons being present. The following programme was carried out:

Opening with prayer by Rev. Dr. LORD.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Master LUCAS, a pupil of School No. 39.
"America," sung by the school.
Oration by Rev. Mr. BOURNE.
"Star-Spangled Banner," sung by the school, assisted by nearly all present.
"Scot's Wha Hae," on Highland bagpipes, by WM. CLELAND.
Oration by HOSEA B. PERKINS.
Drill by cadets of Harlem School.
"Red, White and Blue," sung by the school.
Oration by Rev. Mr. MCKOWN.
"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," sung by the school.
Oration by Mr. WM. JONES.
Humorous speech by Herr MAX SORLEECH.
"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," sung by the school.

Mr. JOHN STRAITON, School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward, acted as presiding officer of the day. Many of the most distinguished citizens of Harlem were present, it being the first celebration of the kind ever got up there. The military class attached to the school was started by Mr. STRAITON, and organized only on the 10th of May last, and includes none but the best-behaved boys in the school. Wednesday they turned out; 90 muskets, and being all uniformed alike they presented a very handsome appearance. The cadets are commanded by Capt. BLACK, who is one of the scholars. They have a drum corps of four drums. They drill before and after school hours daily.

A very novel feature of the occasion was the cadets being preceded by Mr. CLELAND, the celebrated piper of the Caledonia Club, who voluntarily performed his laborious duties to the pleasure of all.

Mr. STRAITON, on opening the meeting, referred to this being the ninetieth year since those fifty-six good and noble men signed the great document about to be read by Master LUCAS. The oration of Mr. BOURNE was well-timed and exceedingly appropriate. He referred to the Harlem School as having turned out seventy-two heroes and soldiers in the late war for the Union. No less than ten laid in their cold graves on Southern soil, and twenty-six more having been wounded, many of whom are maimed for life. Mr. PERKINS was happy, as usual, in his remarks, and urged the cadets to constant training in their military studies, as an occasion may soon present itself, in the event of LOUIS NAPOLEON not withdrawing his troops from Mexico, to some of them marching through the streets of Paris to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Mr. MCKOWN related a very interesting anecdote of WILLIAM TELL, which pleased the scholars very much.

The assemblage was highly entertained by Mr. JONES, Assistant Superintendent for the Board of Education, who addressed the graduates present on the platform as to their duties, and the great interest taken by the Board of Education in the "College of the City of New-York. This school reported nine studenss last month prepared for advanecement, and *all* nine had been accepted, which is by no means common.

The speech of Hon. MAX SORLICH was verry funny, and created great amusement.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Memorial Church of Washington Irving, at Tarrytown, N. Y.—The Stone Laid by Bishop Potter—Address by Dr. Tyng, &c., &c., &c.

One of the most interesting religious ceremonies that has taken place in this country for many years past was solemnized yesterday in the village of Tarrytown, on the Hudson. It was the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Church of Washington Irving, whose life it is well known was passed in that town, where the author of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" was beloved by all who knew him for his inestimable social virtues as a neighbor and a citizen.

The present Episcopal Church of Tarrytown bears the title of St. Mark's. Within this parish rests not only the grave of WASHINGTON IRVING, but also the various localities which the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" has made forever famous. Not far off from the site of the Memorial Church lies the renowned hollow itself—that wondrous region "which abounds with local tales, haunted spots and local superstitions."

Within a stone's throw is the old Dutch Church, still standing "on a knoll, surrounded by locust trees and lofty elms, from among which its decent, whitewashed walls shine modestly forth, like Christian Purity beaming through the shades of retirement." Near by, spanning the silvery Pocanteco, is the bridge, in crossing which, Ichabod Crane was struck by the "horrible missile" hurled at him by the "headless horseman;" while at the foot of an adjacent hill is the lonely, but pleasant site of the school-house, from "whence, in a drowsy Summer's day, the low murmur of pupils' voices," conning over their lessons, was heard of old, "like the hum of a bee-hive."

Influenced by their contiguity to these points of interests to all the readers of Geoffrey Crayon as well as by the fact that no fitting testimonial to his memory has, as yet, been erected amid these now familiar scenes, the wardens and vestry of St. Mark's Church have determined to set apart their new edifice, the building of which they have some time had in contemplation, as his memorial. In pursuance of this plan, they have purchased an eligible lot of land, situated on Broadway, the principal avenue of the village of Tarrytown, only fifty yards from the spot where Major ANDRE was captured, and where the "strange rider" first appeared to the village schoolmaster; and are about to put thereon a beautiful structure of stone, to be known as the Memorial Church of Washington Irving.

The cost of the building and its towers, when completed, will be about $50,000. A portion of this sum has already been subscribed, and, in order that the project may be speedily and successfully carried into execution, the contributions of all Christians who approve of erecting among the scenes he loved so well so appropriate a memorial to WASHINGTON IRVING, as a sanctuary dedicated forever to the worship of the everlasting God, are solicited. The sum still to be raised is $14,000.

The church is to be 100 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and will be in the Gothic style of architecture. A fine mable statue of IRVING will be placed in the vestibule of the building. The material used in the construction of the edifice will be blue Westchester granite.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was commenced at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on which occasion there were present, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Rev. C. F. HOFFMAN, of Garrison's Landing, Rev. Mr. RABBITT, of Nyack, and Rev. EDMUND GILBERT, Rector of St. Mary's Parish, Tarrytown.

For more than an hour before the ceremony began a large concourse of persons assembled at the place, and notwithstanding the fact that the sun was pouring down his hottest rays upon the heads of the multitude, the crowd waited with remarkable patience for the beginning of the exercises of the day. In the meantime GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band, which had been engaged for the occasion, performed various popular airs, much to the entertainment of the impatient and perspiring mass of humanity that it had for an audience. Bishop POTTER and the officiating clergymen were received at the Rectory, and at 4:30, accompanied by the wardens and vestrymen of the parish, marched in procession to the site of the Memorial Church, the clergymen, as they gathered around the corner-stone, reciting portions of the 122d Psalm, commencing:

"I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord."

Bishop POTTER then read the prayers appropriate to the introduction of the ceremony, after which the contents of the box which was to be deposited beneath the stone were read as follows:

1. Holy Bible.
2. Book of Common Prayer.
3. Journal of Convention, 1865.
4. *Churchman's Illustrated Almanac.*
5. *Spirit of Mission*, July, 1866.
6. Historical Discourse, delivered in Tarrytown, May 13, 1866, by Rev. A. T. STEWART.
7. Various pamphlets and papers.
8. Religious journals of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
9. Daily journals of New-York City.
10. Silver and copper coins of the country.
11. Paper currency of the country.
12. List of officers of St. Mark's Church.
13. List of other churches and pastors in Tarrytown.

The corner-stone then being laid in its place, the Bishop said:

Our help is in the name of the Lord.

Answer—Who hath made heaven and earth.

Bishop—Except the Lord build the house, their labor is lost that build it.

The stone was then struck three times with a hammer by Bishop POTTER, who said: "I lay the corner-stone of this edifice, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites and usages."

The box having been placed in the vault in which the stone was to be placed, the stone was laid in the opening. Another prayer was then offered by the Bishop, after which Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's Church, of this City, delivered an address.

DR. TYNG'S REMARKS.

He said the laying of a corner-stone was, after all, but a typical ceremony. It is an illustration, a type and figure—the type of our Union in one holy faith, one sacred profession, and one solemn testimony of the proof of a living God. The spire will point to the sky, and be a proof of a condition beyond the grave, which will last longer than all time. This church will always stand a stable witness of unalterable truth. Whether it be vocal with the worship of its people, or silent in its repose, it will always be typical of the faith in the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. There was something peculiar in the circumstances of the occasion. It was a fact in the history and purpose of this construction to stand in honor of one of the most gentle of our fellow-men—one whose remains were sleeping within the limits of the town of Tarrytown. He had gone down to his grave with honor. Pilgrims already made pilgrimages to the sunny spot which be selected for his home. His name would always live, and his fame would spread over the whole realm of civilization. The corner-stone was laid as a memorial in honor of that gentle, genial, good and attractive man.

At the conclusion of Dr. TYNG's remarks, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was then played by the band, and after another prayer the following hymn was sung:

And wilt thou, O Eternal God,
On earth establish thine abode?
Then look propitious from thy throne,
And take this temple for thine own.

These walls we to thine honor raise,
Long may they echo in thy praise;
And thou, descending, fill the place
With the rich tokens of thy grace.

Here, may the great Redeemer reign,
With all the graces of his train;
While power divine his word attends,
To conquer foes and cheer his friends.

And in the last decisive day,
When God the nations shall survey,
May it before the world appear,
Thousands were born for glory here.

Bishop POTTER then pronounced the benediction, and this concluded the ceremony.

A very handsome and satisfactory collation was served by the Rector of the Parish, at the Rectory, where the invited guests and clergymen were most courteously entertained. In the evening an oration on the "Life and Times of WASHINGTON IRVING" was delivered in the South Dutch Church of the village, by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the blind orator. GRAFULLA's Band was present, and performed among other selections, a "March from Tannhauser," "Old Hundred," "Gloria in Excelcis," "Tigh Delamore," and "Overture from Wm. Tell." The oration was full of eloquence and anecdote, and was a worthy tribute to the memory of the great IRVING.

St. Francis Xavier's College—Sixteenth Annual Commencement.

The commencement exercises of St. Francis Xavier's College took place last evening, in the lecture-room of the College, in Fifteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The large hall was crowded to suffocation at an early hour, a large proportion of the audience being ladies. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY and numerous eminent clergymen occupied seats upon the platform. The following was the order of exercises:

Singing by the Students, under the direction of Prof. A. DESSANE; Overture, Orchestra; Discourse, "The Christian King"—J. T. CASEY; Chorus, "Morning is Breaking"—DONIZETTI; Discourse, "The Christian Discoverer"—J. F. MOSHER; Chorus, "Joy is Over the Waters," "Lucrezia Borgia;" Discourse, "The Christian Soldier"—T. J. CAMPBELL; Song, "Cain," by VOGEL—Prof. L. COLLIERE; Master's Oration, "The Christian Philosopher"—J. E. CAHALAN, A. B.; Interlude—Orchestra; Award of Medals; Chorus, "Come where Flowers"—"Martha;" Address to the Graduates—Rev. G. HEALY; Conferring of Degrees.

The singing by the students—a choir of between twenty and thirty having been selected for the occasion—was exceedingly fine. The several addresses by the members of the graduating class were excellent in their composition and delivery. Great attention is paid at the College to the cultivation of the art of speaking properly. The following award of medals was made:

Post Graduate Course—gold medal. For Superior Success, JOHN E. CAHALAN, A. B., next in merit, JOHN M. FITZSIMONS, A. B. Graduating Class—first silver medal.—Evidences of Religion, THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, next in merit, HENRY P. BAXTER. Second silver medal.—Mental Philosophy, JOSEPH F. MOSHER, next in merit, JAMES T. CASEY. Third silver medal.—Mathematics and Natural Sciences, JAMES T. CASEY, next in merit, JOSEPH F. MOSHER.

The address to the graduates by Rev. G. HEALY, was a most satisfying effort, pleasing alike to those whom it complimented so highly, and to those less interested individuals who listened so attentively throughout. The degree of A. M. was then conferred upon Thomas W. Beach, M. D., New-Hampshire; John E. Cahalan, A. B. London, England; John M. Fitzsimons, A. B., New-York; James J. Murphy, A. B. New-York; Thomas H. McCudden, A. B., New-York; Michael Callaghan, A. B., County Cavan, Ireland; Henry M. Leddy, A. B., County Cavan, Ireland; Thomas Rooney, A. B., County Down, Ireland. The following named gentlemen received the degree of A. B.: Joseph F. Mosher, Brooklyn, L. I., James F. Casey, County Limerick, Ireland; Thomas J. Campbell, New-York; Edward F. McGee, County Tyrone, Ireland; Henry P. Baxter, New-York; John Raber, Williamsburg, L. I.

At the conclusion of the exercises Archbishop MCCLOSKEY made a few remarks complimentary to the graduating class, and congratulating the College upon the success which attended its career. A large number of the members of the Society of Jesus—under the auspices of which Society the College is conducted—were present, as were also many graduates of the institution. The exercises were exceedingly interesting throughout, and made a most favorable impression upon the many friends of the College.

During the past year there have been 504 students attending the College, 60 of whom have received tuition without charge. The entire expense to other students, including board, lodging and all the necessaries of life, is but $60 per annum. The College has recently inaugurated a system of scholarships, whereby young men without means can be educated without cost to themselves. The Faculty remark, in this connection, that experience shows that young men educated under this system are particularly careful and ambitious students. A scholarship can be founded by any private person, parish or corporation giving $1,000, the annual income of which shall secure to the founder or founders the privilege of having always one student educated in the college, free of all charge of tuition. The final acceptance of the student presented by the founder or founders is left to the President and Faculty of the college. The scholarship or scholarships shall bear such name as the founder or founders may designate. Already, within the past year, scholarships have been founded by the Most Rev. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, D. D., Archbishop of New-York; A Friend of Youth and of Education; DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq.; JEREMIAH DEVLIN, Esq.; EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Esq.; EUGENE KELLY, Esq.; St. James' Parish, Rev. F. H. FARRELLY.

A New Mode of Extradition—Sureau Lamirande Makes a Motion, Argues It, and Carry His Point—The Power of Claret—A Deputy United States Marshal Gets a Night's Sleep without Knowing It.

Those who are aware of the temperate habits of the *attachés* of United States Marshal MURRAY's office, would not at any time be astonished if one of them should have his senses rocked in the cradle of oblivion by a mere glass of refreshing and invigorating claret, especially when that pleasant beverage is dispensed by the polite hand of a French gentleman who hated to be fettered among free people in a free land. So the readers of the TIMES will not be amazed when our story is told.

SUREAU LAMIRANDE was charged with having embezzled the monies belonging to the branch of the Bank of France at Poictiers, and absconded with the funds to this country. His case has been on examination before United States Commissioner BETTS for a long time, and has progressed so far that the counsel on both sides were to have summed up yesterday. LAMIRANDE evidently viewed the case through a glass darkly, and determined to extradite himself from the custody of the authorities, and so render all argument unnecessary. On Tuesday he was before the Commissioner on examination, after which he was returned to the custody of Deputy United States Marshal GREEN, to be by him conveyed back to Ludlow-street Jail. He was then in a Timothean condition, and needed a little wine for his stomach's sake and for his infirmity, On his way back to the jail LAMIRANDE proposed to the Deputy having him in charge that they go by the way of a certain private boarding-house, near the Brevoort House, on Fifth-avenue—certainly a very direct route by which to arrive at the Ludlow-street Jail, reminding one of the crazy gentleman who insisted that the nearest and most direct method of reaching an eastern point was to start off in a westerly direction. On they sped to the boarding-house aforesaid, where flowed a perennial fountain of claret, a glass of which was offered to Mr. GREEN. At this time the party were in a comfortable room where they would not be annoyed by the gaze nor the interruption of any curious interloper. Mr. GREEN could not resist the tempting glass. LAMIRANDE said "Come, eat of my bread, and drink of the wine which I have mingled," and Mr. GREEN did drink. The wine *was* mingled, and Mr. G. was soothed into a sleep—a perfect retirement from the care and responsibility of his charge.

On the following morning, that of the "glorious Fourth," Mr. GREEN awoke, and proceeded to self-examination. "Where am I? How came I here, and to what end came I hither?" were among the questions which had to be answered; but the greatest and most important query was, "Whither hath my dear LAMIRANDE gone, and why hath he left me thus?" LAMIRANDE, while in prison, had caught the spirit of our institutions, and determined at that auspicious moment to make his "declaration of independence."

At all events Monsieur LAMIRANDE had departed, leaving Mr. GREEN to enjoy his slumber and to celebrate the "Fourth" in his own way. It appears that two persons have been in the habit of calling on LAMIRANDE, at his quarters in Ludlow-street Jail, one of them every day, and the other every alternate day, without the knowledge of Marshal MURRAY. This fact having become known to Mr. MELIA, the French Inspector of Police, who is here in connection with the case, that officer wrote a letter to United States Marshal MURRAY, informing him that he understood that LAMIRANDE intended to make his escape if possible. Mr. MURRAY replied in another note, stating that he was obliged to him for the information, and that he would have the prisoner watched. Meantime the escape took place.

Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the French Government called at the office of United States District-Attorney COURTNEY, and made a complaint looking toward the prosecution of Mr. GREEN for voluntarily permitting the prisoner LAMIRANDE to escape. If, on examination, Mr. COURTNEY finds that the facts in the case will warrant the arrest of Officer GREEN, he will not hesitate for a moment. Of course, where the honor of the Government is at stake, a point on which Mr. COURTNEY is tenacious, he will proceed in his usual spirit of determination to let justice have its own.

Marshal MURRAY is also doing his utmost to secure the recapture of the flying fugitive. If he should be taken again, his extradition will need very little argument after his conduct to the United States authorities.

Base Ball.

A match game of base ball was played July 4, on the grounds at the "Red House," Harlem, between the clerks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and of the Star Union Line. The fielding was all that could be expected, the manner in which the ball was passed being especially noteworthy. On the part of the victors their strong batting gave but few chances to the out-fielders. Of the vanquished the base-play of WOODS, MCCONKLE and FEE was especially good, but in batting they lacked the vim and experience of their opponents. Below we give the score:

STAR UNION LINE.	Outs.	Runs.	CAMDEN AND AMBOY R. R.	Outs.	Runs.
Boelen, p.	2	8	Woods, 1st b.	3	2
Lawlor, r. f.	2	7	Benson, p.	1	3
Skillman, c.	1	8	Fee, 3d b.	2	2
Fim, l. f.	5	5	McConkle, 2d b.	3	1
Orany, 1st b.	3	6	McCabe, c.	3	1
Lery, s. s.	1	8	Buck, s. s.	2	2
Wattee, 2d b.	3	6	Conneen, l. f.	2	1
Clarkson, 3d b.	2	6	Rees, r. f.	2	2
Bainbridge, c. f.	2	7	O'Neil, c. f.	3	1
Total	21	61	Total	21	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Star Union Line	19	11	10	2	1	8	10—61
Camden and Amboy R. R.	1	4	7	0	0	0	3—15

Scorers—WM. HIGHAM.
Umpire—W. A. BURNS.

Quarantine Report.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Thursday, July 5.

The following two deaths have occurred since last report:

ANDRAS LANGLET, aged 2½ years, Denmark.
H. G. JENSEN, aged 31 years, Denmark.

Neither of the above died of cholera—the child of marasmus, and JENSEN of congestion of brain and lungs.

No new cases have been received, and there is not a case of sickness on board of any of the vessels in quarantine.

D. H. BISSEL,
Deputy Health Officer.

Travel Not Interrupted.

GENERAL OFFICE NEW-HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO., No. 31 PECK-SLIP, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with your account of the burning of freight sheds on our piers, will you please state that the loss of the sheds will not interrupt the regular departure of our boats, as heretofore.

Yours truly, H. J. WRIGHT.

The Public Health.

The Board of Health bulletin, yesterday afternoon, recorded the death of JAMES HAYWARD, of No. 148 Bowery, a native of England, 40 years of age. Mr. HAYWARD was a Bowery merchant. He was prostrated by diarrhœa on Wednesday, and five hours subsequent to the attack he was dead.

A case of cholera was reported as fatal at No. 141 East Twenty-eighth-street. Dr. RANDALL attended the patient, and after death—which occurred at 3:15—the house was disinfected.

The report of Dr. BISSELL, from the Lower Quarantine, dated on the 4th, is that there had been neither admission nor death. The report shows the following as the names of the vessels which were stopped for inspection at Lower Quarantine on the 3d and 4th:

Brig *Lone Star*, from Crab Island; bark *Haydn*, from Pernambuco; brig *Locklomana*, from Sagua; schooner *J. Northrup*, from Port au Prince; brig *Jessie*, from Fajardo; brig *Sylphide*, from Rio de Janeiro; brig *J. Sherwood*, from Havana, (to be detained for three days for observation and fumigation;) bark *Mary Flower*, from Demarara; brig *C. H. Kennedy*, from Arroya; brig *L. Hoole*, from Guantanama; brig *Union*, from Garviga and Matanzas.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FOURTH-OF-JULY ACCIDENTS.—The following additional accidents are reported by the Police as occurring on the Fourth: WILLIAM H. LLOYD, aged 5 years, fell from the second story window of No. 371 Grand-street, to the pavement, and sustained severe injuries. The clothing of ELIZABETH STEIN, of No. 45 Elizabeth-street, caught fire from some fire crackers as she was passing through the Bowery, and she was slightly burned. Taken home. ELLEN BAUER, a little girl, residing at No. 821 Third-avenue, while playing in the yard of the above premises, had her clothing ignited by some fireworks being thrown upon her. She was terribly burned. MARTIN GRADY, aged 45, residing at No. 8 Elizabeth-street, while intoxicated, fell from the second story window of his residence, and was severely injured. LEONARD STAHL, 38, German, residing at No. 57 Pearl-street, while washing the windows of PHILIP SPEYER's office, No. 20 Exchange-place, fell from the third story window to the rear yard and was severely injured. Taken Home. MATTHEW BITNER, of No. 259 West Forty-seventh-street, accidentally fell off the stoop into the yard and was seriously injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. FREDERICK JOHNSON, aged 14, residing at the corner of One-Hundred-and-Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, had his hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Taken home. RICHARD HUMPHREY, aged 12, residing at No. 101 East Seventy-fifth-street, had the middle finger of his left hand blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was loading. Taken home. MICHAEL CURRY, aged 14, residing at No. 72 King-street, received a severe flesh wound in the arms from the wad of a gun fired by some person unknown. OSCAR ANGEVINE, 17 years, residing at No. 258 West Houston-street, had one of his arms badly shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol. Taken home. JAMES LANNIGAN, of No. 103 Hester-street, had one of his fingers blown off by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was attended by Police Surgeon WATERMAN and taken home.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—A. Pollok, Washington; Mrs. Gen. Robinson; Hon. H. B. Goodyear, New-Haven; Hon. R. A. Forsyth, Newburgh; G. F. Kurtz, Pennsylvania; S. E. Meigs, Philadelphia, and Hiram Barney, are at the Astor House. Brig.-Gen. W. E. Strong, U. S. A., is at the Everett House. Hon. G. S. Parker, Washington; Hon. A. Wing, Albany; Hon. E. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati; Gen. Cortaza, Havana, and J. G. Newcomb, Louisiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hon. E.R. Mason, St. Louis; A. C. Peters, Cincinnati; M. D. Hardin, U. S. A.; J. J. Upham, U. S. A.; Gen. Geo. S. Dodge, Washington; W. F. Foster, Nashville; W. C. West, England; Hon. W. P. Dole, Washington; S. B. Moore, Pennsylvania, and J. B. McCreary, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—Yesterday Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body of CHARLES LYNCH, a child 4 years of age, who was accidentally poisoned at No. 159 East Forty-sixth-street. The father of the child had purchased some concentrated lye, or caustic soda, to bathe a sore. The poison was subsequently placed on a shelf, and the boy, mistaking it for water, swallowed a quantity of it. Violent pains immediately ensued, and after several hours of intense suffering the boy died in convulsions. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon as SOLOMON BISHNISKY, aged 12 years, was playing on the pier foot of Christopher-street, he missed his footing and falling into the North River, was drowned. The body was recovered, and an inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, at the residence of his parents, No. 451 Hudson-street, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—The annual examination of the students of the De La Salle Institute (Christian Brothers) will take place at Cooper Institute on Monday evening next.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.—The Adams Express Company offer to take, free of charge, any contributions for the sufferers by the Portland, Me., fire.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE HEALTH BOARD.—A meeting of the Butchers' Association of Brooklyn, was recently held. Mr. THOMAS PRESCOTT presided, and Mr. LAWRENCE HANLEY officiated as Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting, which was to form a Butchers' Protective Association. He thought it best that a committee should be appointed to draw up resolutions for this purpose. A resolution to this effect was made and carried, when the following were appointed: MATHEW W. STEWART, LAWRENCE HANLEY, A. F. OSWOLD, GEORGE KINKEL and ADAM HOFFMAN. The Committee retired and returned with the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Health Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1866, have assumed powers which we deem to be arbitrary, and not conferred on them by said Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an association to be known as the Butchers' Protective Association of the City of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to apply to the Commissioners for permits to sell meats, drive cattle, &c., at stated times, or for permission where we are to dress our stock.

Resolved, That we each subscribe to a fund to be raised for carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a motion was made that each butcher subscribe $5 to become a member of the association, which was carried. The meeting subsequently adjourned.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD TRAGEDY—CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—Coroner SMITH yesterday held an inquest on the body of the boy RICHARD LEHMAN, who was shot on the morning of the 4th by WILHELM VALTZ at the corner of Scholes and Ewen streets, E. D. A large amount of testimony was taken, which proved conclusively that the shooting was done by VALTZ, but there was no evidence as to the motive. After deliberation the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Coroner SMITH thereupon committed VALTZ to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner did not deny the shooting, but stated that it was accidental. The boys WILLIAM MAUPIA and CHARLES BARGET, who were shot at the same time by the same man, remain in a precarious condition.

FIREWORKS IN BROOKLYN.—In consequence of the rain on the evening of the 4th inst., the display of fireworks on Fort Greene Park was postponed until Saturday evening. The following is the official announcement:

The exhibition of fireworks by the city authorities, which was postponed on account of the rain last evening, will be given on Saturday evening, at Fort Greene.

F. W. KALBFLEISCH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JULY 5, 1866.

FIRE IN SOUTH SIXTH-STREET, E. D.—A fire broke out in the fancy goods store of Mrs. MARGARET KIRCHEN, No. 150 South Sixth-street, E. D., about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, and destroyed the entire stock, worth $1,000. Insured in the Niagara Insurance Company. Mrs. KIRCHEN and her son, who were sleeping in the back room of the store, had a narrow escape from death by suffocation, but they were rescued by the officers of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Mrs. CATHARINE MCCANN, residing at No. 212 South Sixth-street, E. D., was accidentally shot by her grand-daughter, a child seven years of age, at an early hour yesterday morning. It seems that the child was playing with a loaded revolver when one of its barrels accidentally discharged, and the bullet lodged in Mrs. MCCANN's head, causing death within two hours. Deceased was 50 years of age.

FATAL RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon last a child, named DENICE MERRITT, was run over by a Johnson-street and Montrose-avenue car, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death the following day. Coroner SMITH held an inquest on the body last night, when the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and the driver of the car, HUGH RILEY, was acquitted of any carelessness.

A HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY ROBBED BY BURGLARS.—At an early hour yesterday morning the office of the Broadway Railroad Company, No. 10 South Seventh-street, E. D., was entered by burglars, who succeeded in forcing the safe and stealing therefrom $1,100 in money.

NEW-JERSEY.

A YOUNG WOMAN SEEKING EVIDENCE AGAINST HER SEDUCER—A SINGULAR SCENE IN THE STREET AND AT A POLICE STATION.—The quiet of that portion of Jersey City lying in the vicinity of Grand and Van Vorst streets and the Police-station was disturbed yesterday afternoon by a singular scene. A young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, but almost entirely denuded of clothing, was seen to rush hastily through the streets named, closely pursued by two men who seemed intent on overtaking her. The fugitive female directed her steps to the Police-station, where she sought refuge, demanding protection from the men who were following her. One of the men accused the girl of coming to his house in Grand-street and stealing a daguerreotype, which she had in her hand at the moment. The aid in charge, thinking there was more than this in the case, questioned the girl, when she told her story in an artless manner that carried conviction with it. From her statement it appears that she resided in New-York; that she formed an acquaintance, about eighteen months ago, with the son of the man who accused her of the theft of the picture, and that he seduced her. The result of the connection was the birth of a child, about two months since, but the infant only lived to be six weeks old. Her seducer, refusing to make any reparation for the wrong done her, she resolved to bring the matter to the notice of a proper court and obtain her remedy legally. To prevent this the young man absconded. Determined not to be foiled, she procured the services of a detective to secure his arrest, and the officer asked for a picture of the fugitive to aid him in his search. Not having one, the young woman proceeded to the residence in Jersey City of the parents of her seducer, obtained admission to the house, secured the daguerreotype she was in search of, and was about to make her exit, when the family, *en masse*, father, mother, sister and a male relative, made an assault upon her, with the view to regain possession of the picture. But the girl fought desperately, and though nearly all her clothing was torn off she retained the picture and made her escape. The officer believed her story and thought she ought to have the picture, even if she had obtained it illegally. He therefore sent the men about their business, provided the girl with an escort to the ferry, and that picture is probably by this time in the hands of the detective. It is to be hoped it may be the means of bringing the offender to justice.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECT OF INJURIES RECEIVED BY BEING RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.—A young man named WILLIAM HENRY, residing in Jersey City, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received nine weeks ago by being run over by a train of the New-Jersey Railroad, at West End, Hudson City. Deceased, in company with a boy named WINDECKER, was crossing the track in a wagon at the time of the accident, when the vehicle was struck by the locomotive of a train coming through the "Deep Cut." The horse was instantly killed, and the wagon literally "shivered" to splinters. The boy, happily, escaped with but a few trifling contusions, but HENRY was fearfully injured. His skull was fractured, one shoulder bone broken, a thigh fractured, and one foot so terribly mangled as to necessitate amputation. In this condition he lingered for nine weeks, when death terminated his sufferings, which were fearful in the extreme. Young HENRY had served honorably as a soldier of the Union for three years, and his untimely death will be regretted by a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, from the residence of his mother, Clifton-place, Bergen. HENRY was about 25 years of age and unmarried.

THE FIREWORKS IN JERSEY CITY.—The exhibition of fireworks in Jersey City, in celebration of the Fourth, and which was postponed from Wednesday evening on account of the rain, took place last evening, and was highly successful.

[Advertisement.]

THE WORLD LAUGHS

In its sleeve at the efforts of a few envious dentists to decry the SOZODONT. It is natural, perhaps, that they should dislike it, since its popularity interferes with the sale of their wares, but how ridiculous in them to show their spite when its animus is so palpable.

Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves."—BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS, KALLISTON for the complexion; FLORIMEL, the finest perfume in the world, and COCOAINE, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

COLTON'S EUROPEAN WAR MAP, JUST PUBLISHED, Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.
G. W. & C. B. COLTON & CO.,
No. 172 William-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE BURGLAR HIS OWN INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; never fails.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Napoleon from Havre and Brest—Mr. and Mrs. Grandin and family; Mr. Hall and family; Mr. Hartkopft, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Goldschmidt; Jacob Goldschmidt, Mr. Haas, Mrs. Morgan and two children; Mr. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. MacClellan; Mr. Lagay and family; Mr. Deziel, Mr. Paquet and brother, Victor d'Alzac, Mr. Aheran, Mr. Rea, Mr. Santuste, Mrs. Fiske, Miss Fiske, Miss Minns, Mr. Etienne, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Biedermann, Miss McLaren, Mr. Salisa, Mr. Torres, Van Duzen, Rafael Perez, Emmet, Dr. Mears, Morison, Mme. Villard, Fiske, Mme. Pierrepont and family, M. and Mme. Percival, R. M. Ender, Mme. Bouquet, Mlle. Thomas, Mackin and family, Octave Gars, Zanoni, Schiappapietra, Riese and family, Oppheger, M. and Mme. Scholl, Jacob Leri, Abraham Simon, Aron Simon, J. Goldschmidt, Bourguin, Zichtle, Brenolle, Reiss, Kern, Tinelli, Mlle. F. Cirsch, M. Toulouse and family, Leribouin, Mlle. Sophie Klaeger, Mlle. Catherine Klaeger, Berger, Yaeger, Orctner, Mme. Borret, Mr. Caballero, Mr. and Mrs. Montells, Mr. and Mrs B. W. Ware, Mrs. Linton, Mr. Sanborn, Miss Sanburn, Mr. Pepper and family; Mr. Stamford, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsh, Mr. Heidonis, Mr. Cordau, Miss Catherine, Mr. Abeles, Mr. Tessier, Mr. Rochefort, Mr. Moog, Mr. Croce, Mrs. Stiertin, Mrs. Sochfer, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Pesoli, Mr. Morton, Mr. Simona, Mr. Narenna, Mr. Degiorgi, Mr. and Mrs. Jagiol; Mrs. Mangin, Mr. Chopez and family; Mr. Samuel, Mr. Court.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 35 | Sun sets...... 7 34 | Moon rises... 12 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 01 | Gov. Island. 2 50 | Hell Gate.... 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hunter, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., C. H. Pierson; Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, J. Hand; Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gen. J. K. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia.

Barks Margaret, Leston, Havana, W. W. Russell & Co; Elba, Downing, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs H. Porter, (Br.,) Frost, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Irene, Moss, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Caprera, (Br.,) Bedford, Cork for orders, McCully & Marsh; J. F. Heratmann, (Meckl.,) Beyer, Pictou, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ocean Wave, Thomas, St. Mary's, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Crusade, Raynor, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Sarah Helen, Bahr, Bayport and Tampico; Moses Waring, Plummer, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; Eothen, Ginty, Fernandina, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Flying Scud, Spates, Hallowell, Me., G. L. Hatch & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Napoleon III., (Fr.,) Bocaude, Havre June 21, and Brest 23d, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Mauritius, (Br.,) Nicholas, Goteborg June 6, via Leith 16th, in ballast and 770 passengers to order. Had strong westerly winds all the passage, and thick fogs since passing the Banks. June 25, lat. 45 50, lon. 49 37, saw schr. Mary E. Nason, fishing. July 2, lat. 41 21, lon. 64 34, saw a steamer, bound E., showing 3d pendt. No. 457. 3d, lat. 40 18, lon. 64 34, Br. bark Cupido, steering E.

Steamship Trade Wind, Doane, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to W. T. Remsen.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Royal Saxon, (Br.,) Randall, Manila Jan. 15, via Cape of Good Hope April 26, with hemp, &c., to R. W. Cameron. Crossed the line May 26, in lon. 37. No date, off Cape Good Hope, spoke Br. bark Grasmere, from Shanghai for New-York. May 21, lat. 8 13 S., lon. 26 32 W., spoke Br. ship Zever Stener, bound S. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Ship Armada, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Calcutta Feb. 11, Cape of Good Hope May 8, with mdse. to Harbeck & Co.

Ship B. Aymar, (of Searsport, Me.,) Sawyer, Turks Island 15 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver.

Ship Atmosphere, Eves, Liverpool May 26, with mdse. and 421 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Ship Napoleon, (Norw.,) Sahlguist, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenberg.

Bark Industrie, (Norw.,) Jansen, Bordeaux 44 ds., with wine, &c., to Simonin & Casade.

Bark Oak Ridge, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Bell, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Jennie Cobb, (of Richmond, Me.,) Spaulding, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Good Hope, (of Cape Town,) Wilson, Cape Town, C. G. H., May 11, and St. Helena 23d, with mdse. and 57 passengers to order. Had heavy weather: lost and split sails.

Bark Mary Lord, (of Liverpool,) Santos May 10, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark New Light, (of Baltimore,) Brown, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport, Me.,) Davis, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Harry Booth, Chipman, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Walter, (of Richmond, Me.,) Libby, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Girroir, Humacoa, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Bark Caro, (of Bucksport,) Beals, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. The bark G. W. Roosevelt, for New-York, sailed the day previously.

Bark G. W. Rousevelt, Herriman, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Evening Star, Miller, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Apollo, (Norw.,) Melson, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. and 269 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 2 births and 1 death.

Bark Georgianna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fowler, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig John Sherwood, Smith, Havana 8 ds., with molasses to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Romaine, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Card, Cette 56 ds., with wine, &c., to Peniston & Co.

Brig Wanda zu Puthus, (Prus.,) Schwartz, Bahia 50 ds., with rosewood to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Meta, Frage, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Brig Howard, Smith, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig G. W. Barter, Freethey, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Highland Nancy, (of Digby, N. S.,) Saunders, Point-a-Petre, Guad., 19 ds., with sugar to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Alamo, Libby, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Brig Howard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. C. Duncan.

Brig Mary Ann, (of Halifax,) Bartaby, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Freid, (Swed.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Aura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Zaza, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Fleetwing, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Park, Point-a-Petre, Guad., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Vatable & Son.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) McLellan, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Zephyr, (of Maitland, N. S., McCullough, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Dussant, Belize, Hond., 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son. Left no vessels.

Schr. Exemplar, (Br.,) Johnson, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary, Sawyer, Cedar Keys, Fla., 10 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Alert, (of Halifax,) Clarke, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 20 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Dandy, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Lottie, Wilcox, Demarara 21 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Helene, Hallock, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Isabella, (of Lewes, Del.,) Dorman, Mansanilla June 15, with sugar and wood to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gillet, Windsor, N. S., 21 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with iron to Fowle & Co.

Schr. Village Belle, (of P. E. Island,) Doyle, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. L. Overton.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with cotton and naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Ringleader, (of Provincetown,) Pinckney, Tobacco, Hond., 15 ds., with cocoa nuts to Wheeler & Merritt.

Schr. James Gilden, Davis, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Strout, Cherryfield 13 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Cole, Machias 13 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. S. P. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. A. A. Bandell, Shotwell, Gonaives 12 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. Kingfisher, Stanley, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to V. H. Brown.

Schr. H. James, Lombard, Brazos 30 ds., with hides, &c., to Brugiere & Thebaud.

Schr. Memento, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Parker, Parker, Virginia.

Schr. Kosciusko, Emery, Thomaston, with powder.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Roberts, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Hodgdon, Babb, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Bangor, for Albany.

Schr. Sugwassa, Wood, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Corinthian, Carle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. Leach, Sherman, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Abstract, Emery, Dighton.

SAILED—Steamships Gen. Barnes and Moneka.

WIND—At sunset, S., very light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 4—Arr. steamers Glaucus, New-York; Jos. Bass, do.; barks Otago, Lisbon; Acacia, Manzanilla; Orchilla, Matanzas; brigs Evaresta, Fayal; Autumn, Surinam; Afton, do.; Volant, Aux Cayes; C. B. Allen, St. Marc; Fantina, Sagua; Sarah Peters, Baltimore; Lisabel, Annadale; Lucy A. Blossom, Mary Means and Ellen T. Bernard, Philadelphia.

5th—Arr. steamer Ashland, New-York; ships Brewster, Calcutta; N. Mosher, Shields; barks Robert, Messina; Conquest, Cadiz; Surinam, Surinam; Virginia Garcia, Cienfuegos; E. Schultz, New-Orleans; Caroline Lemont, Cienfuegos; Mira, Remedios; Dresden, New-York; brigs W. R. Forrest, Barbados; Rover, Cienfuegos; Protege, Cardenas; Isaac Corson, Baltimore; Hancock, St. Jago; Abby, Gonaives; Colorado, Turks Island; Webster Kelly, Philadelphia; schr. Joseph W. Allen, Mobile.

Returned—Ship John Harvey, for Greenland, with foremast sprung.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 4—Arr. ship Castine, New-York. Sld. steamship Fung Shuey, for New-York.

Returned—Steamer Virginia, hence for New-York, in distress.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Johnson—schr., steering S. E., no date, lat. 32 20, lon. 45.

Falcon—wh. brig, in pursuit of whales, June 26, lat. 32 32, lon. 74.

Isabella—schr., from Cienfuegos for New-York, June 27, lat. 32, lon. 79 03.

J. W. Spencer—brig, from Havana for Trinidad, June 20, off Cape Antonio.

Lizzie P. Simmons—wh. schr., of Provincetown, all well—had 130 bbls. sperm and 5 bbls. blackfish oil, July 3, lat. 38 10, lon. 74 30.

Lady Franklin—bark, from Boston for Cienfuegos, June 19, lat. 25 40, lon. 41 40.

Oraytatt—wh. bark, Parker, of and from New-Bedford for Hudson Bay, all well, June 9, lat. 43 10, lon. 35.

Zephyr—Am. ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, June 26, lat. 32, lon. 77.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, Cuba, June 13, schr. Moses B. Bramhall, to sail June 28, and brig E. H. Fuller, July 4, both for New-York.

At Humacoa, P. R., June 19, bark Kildare, for New-York the next day.

At Mansanilla, June 15, bark Saxonville, Jordan, for Europe, ldg.; Br. brig J. B. Elliott, Murphy, for New-York next day.

At Nuevitas, June 21, brig Ottawa, for a port of Hatteras in 10 days.

At Guantanamo, June 13, bark James Carroll, for Gibraltar next day.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

THE GLADIATEUR,

Recently introduced by HIGGINS, of Broadway and 6th-av., is the neatest and most becoming style of ROUND HAT for Ladies and Misses yet introduced. THE GLADIATEUR can be had trimmed or untrimmed in White Pamela, Black and Drab Cactus, and English Milan Braids.

HIGGINS,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
No. 633 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
No. 126 6th-av., near 10th-st.

Ladies ordering by mail, will please give full particulars as to size, color, style, &c. We dispatch by Express, C. O. D., and guarantee satisfaction.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JUNE 28, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
47	400	7190	400	12053	1000	17703	500	24112	200
138	200	7307	200	12061	200	17770	400	24263	1000
181	400	7333	1000	12072	400	17835	200	24274	200
288	400	7395	400	12083	500	17868	5000	24386	500
353	200	7418	200	12147	400	18068	1000	24468	1000
433	200	7435	200	12422	1000	18149	200	24540	500
604	400	7788	500	12474	500	18217	500	24696	400
641	1000	7792	400	12535	200	18238	200	24705	1000
936	500	7870	400	12570	400	18430	200	24733	400
989	500	7946	400	12893	200	18487	400	24908	400
1043	200	7951	100000	13004	200	18543	200	24922	400
1054	500	7990	400	13080	200	18621	500	24991	200
1060	500	8000	400	13154	200	18643	200	25259	200
1093	500	8113	200	13296	200	18656	400	25288	400
1113	200	8246	400	13567	400	18731	400	25427	400
1125	400	8306	400	13597	400	18819	200	25450	400
1132	200	8328	200	13622	500	18920	200	25557	400
1276	200	8371	50000	13630	200	18993	1000	25578	500
1337	200	8392	200	13650	200	19152	400	25661	400
1588	400	8401	400	13724	200	19271	1000	25816	500
1797	400	8414	200	13786	200	19272	400	25819	500
1925	400	8437	500	13963	400	19315	400	26131	1000
1950	400	8488	500	14028	400	19390	200	26164	200
2016	400	8515	500	14117	200	19422	1000	26201	200
2082	500	8520	200	14126	400	19437	500	26342	400
2410	400	8577	1000	14159	500	19453	200	26412	400
2458	400	8589	1000	14254	200	19632	200	26464	500
2665	400	8669	200	14277	500	19884	1000	26537	200
2948	400	8747	200	14326	400	19963	200	26561	500
3175	500	8755	400	14440	1000	20014	500	26653	400
3342	200	8817	400	14612	400	20118	500	26753	200
3387	200	8889	200	14621	400	20169	200	26837	1000
3557	200	9022	25000	14797	200	20196	200	26950	500
3605	200	9085	400	14852	200	20380	200	27045	200
3732	200	9108	500	14991	500	20417	200	27077	500
3807	200	9185	400	15025	200	20491	500	27097	400
3860	500	92[illegible]3	200	15247	400	20514	400	27156	200
3893	200	9274	400	15338	200	20646	200	27195	500
3948	200	9463	200	15437	200	20821	200	27246	200
3981	500	9466	200	15441	400	20839	500	27465	200
4040	200	9474	200	15570	400	20905	200	27616	400
4086	200	9573	400	15592	200	21052	1000	27624	400
4209	200	9637	200	15620	1000	21113	400	27629	400
4247	400	9915	400	15645	400	21163	400	27725	200
4300	200	10059	200	15670	200	21414	1000	27902	200
4331	200	10100	200	15693	200	21500	500	27909	200
6355	500	10110	1000	15771	400	21507	500	27931	1000
4417	500	10175	400	15807	200	21633	200	28016	200
4476	200	10287	200	15823	200	21915	200	28[illegible]17	200
4496	200	10452	200	15918	200	21922	400	28043	400
4555	200	10567	1000	15956	400	22100	200	28062	200
4562	400	10596	1000	16056	200	22350	400	28064	400
5230	200	10693	200	16087	200	22482	200	28121	500
5331	200	10827	400	16129	200	22566	400	28170	200
5452	200	10880	200	16179	200	22622	200	28[illegible]99	400
5570	200	10889	200	16294	400	22755	400	28355	400
5572	400	10900	200	16410	400	22803	400	28500	200
5678	200	11111	200	16443	500	22967	400	28509	1000
5719	400	11169	400	16486	500	23039	400	28594	400
5946	200	11334	400	16498	500	23041	200	28667	200
6021	1000	11349	400	16509	500	23112	500	28686	200
6161	500	11381	200	16532	200	23180	400	28839	400
6209	500	11397	400	16648	200	23205	200	29078	400
6244	400	11447	400	16732	400	22261	500	29226	200
6272	200	11530	400	16766	200	23289	1000	29332	400
6312	400	11572	500	16770	400	23310	500	29343	500
6545	500	11748	200	16824	200	23533	500	29371	1000
6578	400	11753	400	16869	200	23713	10000	29381	500
6670	400	11816	500	16886	200	23724	200	29486	400
6717	400	11825	200	16896	200	23738	200	29544	500
6753	400	11849	400	16920	500	23743	200	29652	200
6832	400	11884	200	17001	200	23760	1000	29854	200
5853	400	11904	200	17247	200	23815	400	29857	5000
6860	400	11920	200	17257	200	23829	400	29689	200
7117	200	12005	400	17268	200	23901	400	29906	200
7177	400	12025	400	17664	200	24057	500		
7182	500	12045	200	17691	400	24110	500		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

7962	1000	7374	500	9026	400	23718	200	17890	200
7953	1000	8375	500	9027	400	23719	200	29861	200
7954	1000	8376	500	9028	400	23720	200	29852	200
7955	1000	8377	500	9029	400	17881	200	29853	200
7956	1000	8378	500	9030	400	17882	200	29854	200
7957	1000	8379	500	23711	200	17883	200	29855	200
7958	1000	8380	500	23712	200	17884	200	29856	200
7959	1000	9021	400	23714	200	17885	200	29858	200
7960	1000	9023	400	23715	200	17886	200	29859	200
8372	500	9024	400	23716	200	17887	200	29860	200
8373	500	9025	400	23717	200	17889	200		

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 415, July 5, 1866.
28, 37, 48, 41, 71, 62, 29, 30, 51, 11, 25, 47, 66.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 416, July 5, 1866.
45, 43, 15, 64, 65, 21, 67, 76, 48, 24, 50, 57.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 315, July 5, 1866.
31, 72, 77, 50, 35, 13, 11, 5, 66, 15, 73, 65, 55.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 316, July 5, 1866.
78, 25, 12, 20, 58, 38, 21, 59, 34, 76, 49, 29.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS Price $30 in currency. Information given, and circulars sent. Orders received.
C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given.
P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 738 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$30 REWARD—$20 FOR HORSE AND $10 FOR BOYS.

Stolen from the subscriber, corner of 94th-st. and 4th-av., a BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, black mane, tail and legs, very slim in the body, 7 years old. He was taken by a boy driving a grey horse in a peddler's wagon, and was seen at 109th-st. and 5th-av. leading the bay horse; was seen at 6 o'clock P. M., at 110th-st. and 6th-av., driving the bay horse in the wagon, and leading the grey horse, with two boys in the wagon.
JNO. B. BROWNING,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.